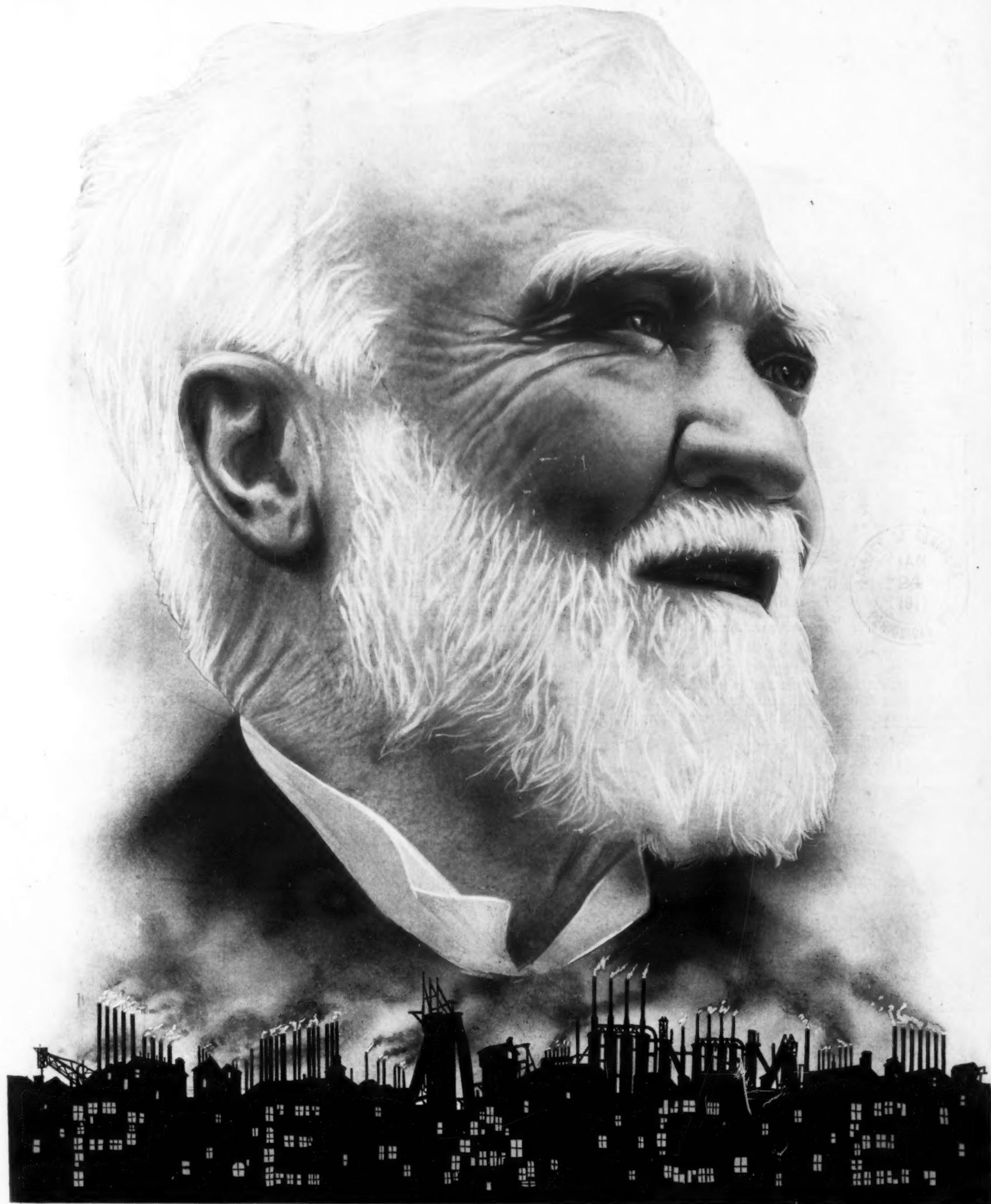


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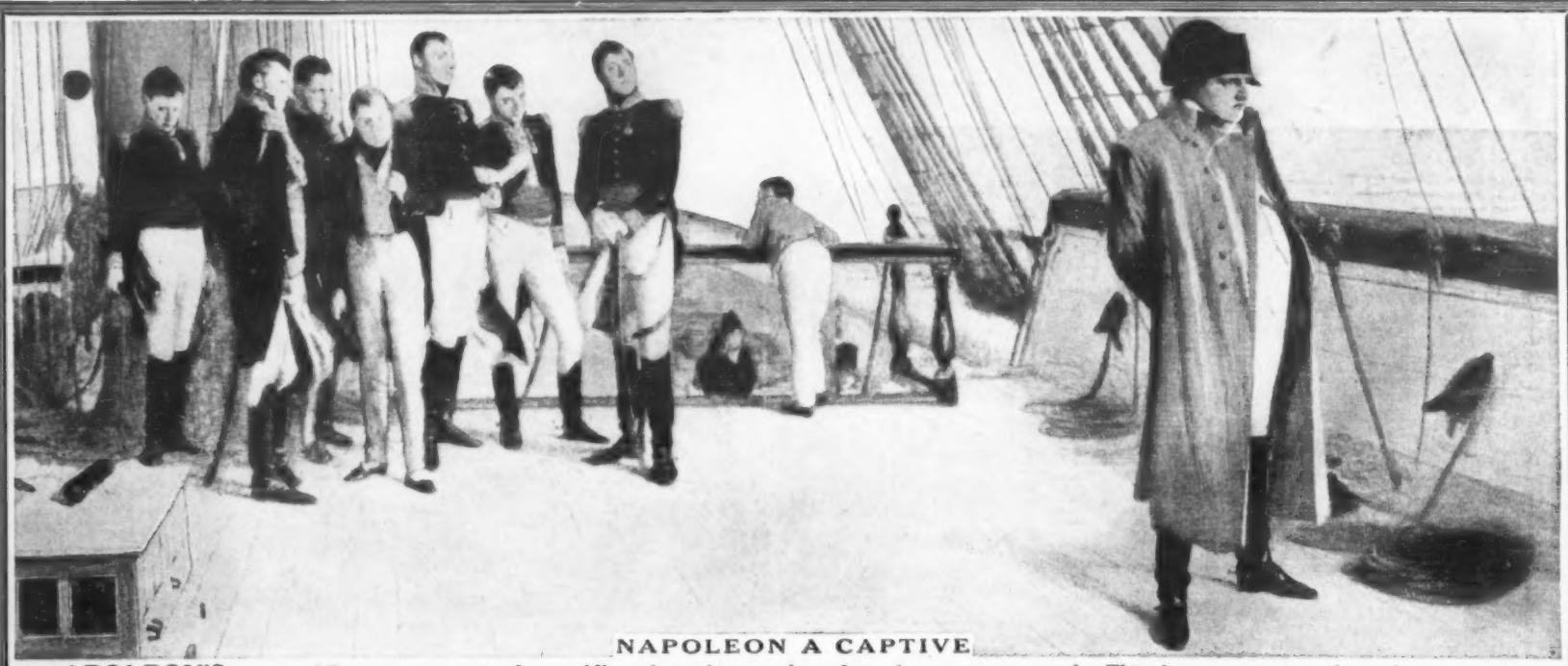
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THE CHARLES SCHREIBER CO., INC.

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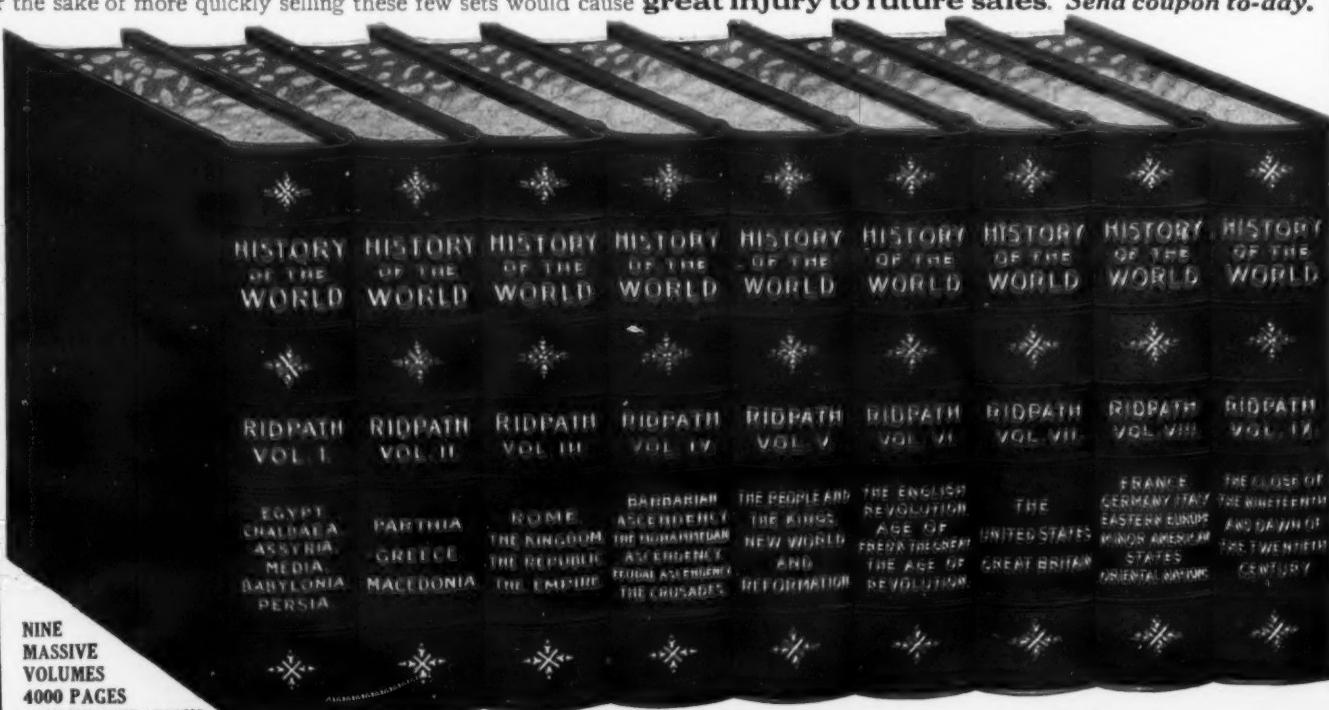
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Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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Next Week's Issue

Dated January 26th, 1911

A STANDING NATIONAL DISGRACE—The scandalous neglect of our national parks is one of the reasons why American tourists spend vast fortunes every year to view foreign scenery—by Robert D. Heinl.

THE STEAM-ROLLER MAN—Postmaster-General Hitchcock's career has been one of the most inspiring successes connected with government service. Every young man should read James Hay, Jr.'s, article in this issue.

SAVING GIRLS IN NEW YORK—A powerful, gripping story of the work done by Miss Maude Miner, head of Waverly House, by Maibelle Heikes Justice.

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD, one of the most popular short-story writers of the day, contributes what is perhaps the most amusing comedy LESLIE'S has ever published. You will all laugh over "Mrs. Tommy's Indiscretion."

WHAT THE STAGE FOLK ARE DOING—Harriet Quimby's weekly review of the drama will, as usual, be one of the most pleasing features of the number.

REPORTING WITH THE CAMERA—The news of the world will be presented in the most striking photographs.

LOOK FOR OUR NEW AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT—This is to be a practical information bureau and we have obtained a well-known expert to conduct it.

THE USUAL WEEKLY DEPARTMENTS—A page of People Talked About, the Forum, Sporting Gossip, Hermit's Advice on Life-insurance Questions and Jasper's Hints to Money-makers and Investors will be up to their usual high standard.

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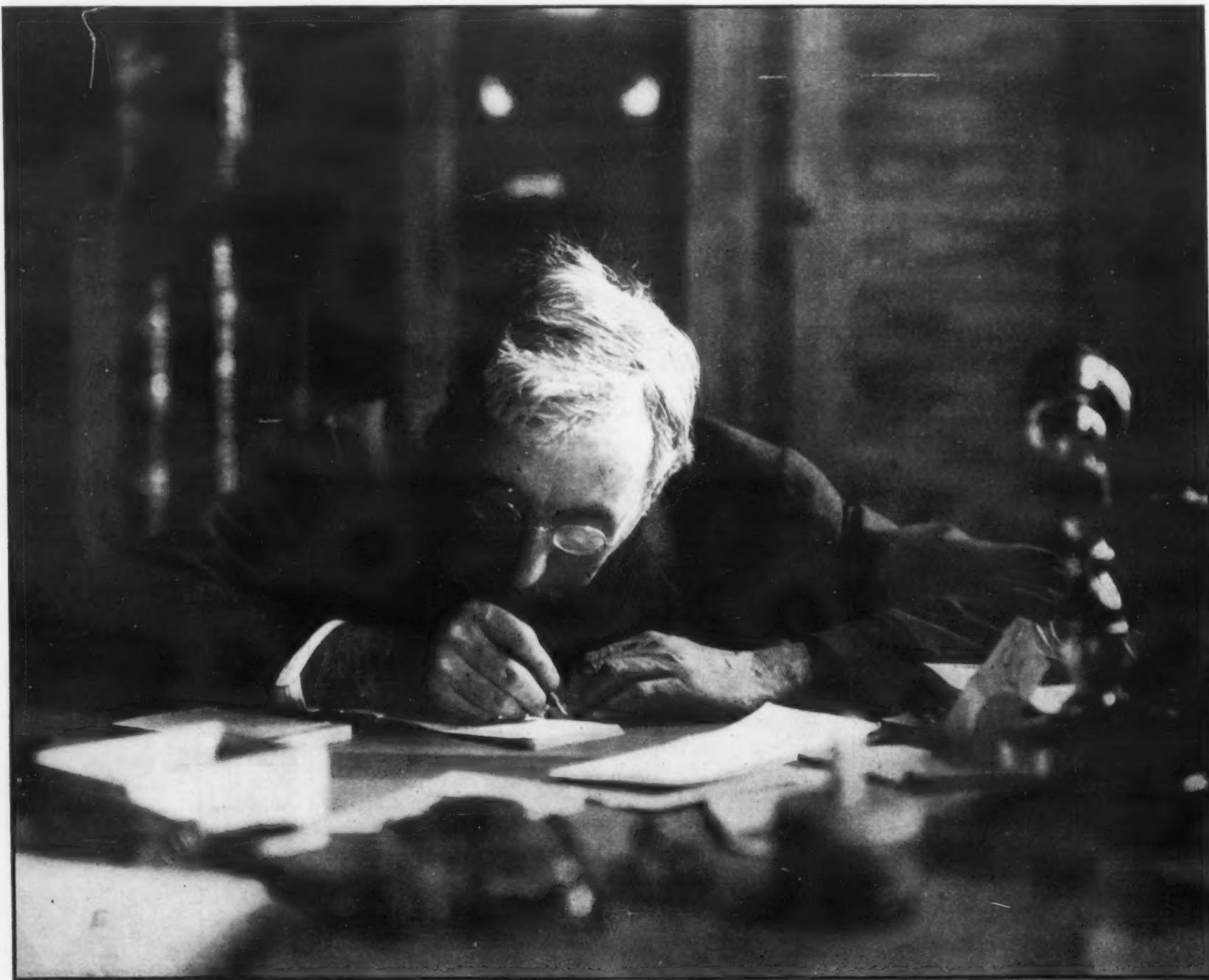
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Luncheon A La Carte
Table D'Hote Sundays

WITTSTEIN'S ORCHESTRA

Louis Metzger Catering Co.
PROPRIETORS

Ohio's Wholesale Vote Selling



JUDGE A. Z. BLAIR.

Characteristic photograph of the man who heard the cases of the Adams County voters who sold their franchise at the recent election in Ohio. This picture was taken in the court-house at West Union, while the judge was fining and disfranchising his neighbors. It is estimated that the total number of the guilty may reach 3,000. Never before in the history of American politics has there been such wholesale corruption. All classes were included in the list of those indicted. Many threats were made against Judge Blair, but the investigation was sweeping and unsparing.

The judge's methods in listening to the pleas of the indicted are extremely informal. The judge knows most of the voters in the county by their first names, and the scene in court is rather a social one, but in some ways just as impressive.

"How about it, John, are you guilty?" asks the court.

"I reckon I am, judge," is the usual reply.

"All right, John, I'll have to fine you ten dollars, and you can't vote any more for five years. And I'll just put a six months' workhouse sentence on top of that, but I won't enforce it as long as you behave."

"All right, judge, you've got the goods on me."

"And say, John, you've been keeping liquor in your house and inviting your friends in, haven't you?" the judge will ask. "You'll have to cut that out, John. Remember there's a workhouse sentence hanging over you if you don't walk straight. Adams County is 'dry,' you know."

"All right, judge, good-bye," and the culprit pays his fine, walks out and the next case is on.—Schmidt.



BUGGIES OF INDICTED VOTERS.
More than half of the accused men came into court voluntarily, admitted their guilt and received suspended workhouse sentences, fines of from \$5 to \$25 and were disfranchised for five years.
Schmidt.



A TYPICAL ADAMS COUNTY VOTER.
The highest price said to have been paid for votes was \$25. One culprit, eighty-four years old, a Civil War veteran, walked 14 miles to tell the court he had received \$15 for his vote, instead of \$11 as he at first stated.
Stockbridge.



STREET SCENE DURING THE INQUIRY.
Farmers from all over the county hastened to West Union as soon as they heard the investigation was on. Picture shows (on right) crowd in front of court-house waiting to go before the judge and confess.
Schmidt.

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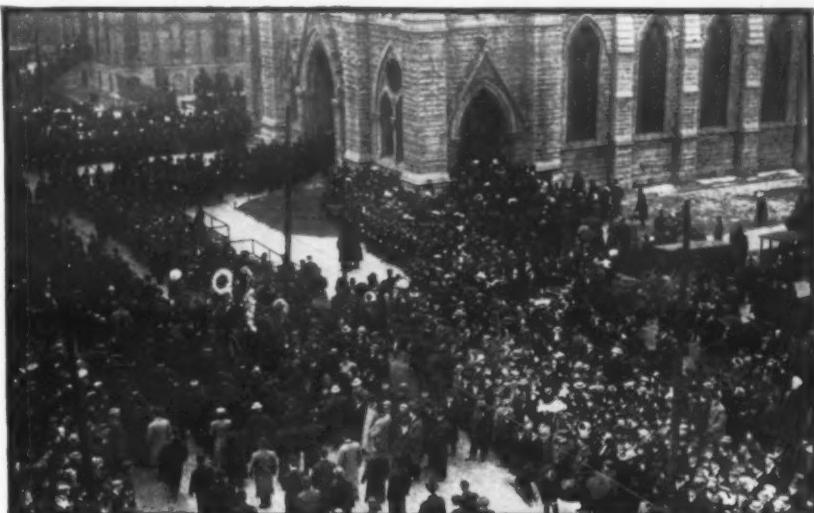
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January 19, 1911

Pictorial Review of the Week



FUNERAL OF CHICAGO'S FIRE CHIEF.

An immense gathering honored Marshall Horan, the head of the city's fire department, who was killed in fighting the great stock yards fire of December 22. This picture shows the funeral procession in front of the Holy Name Cathedral.—Risner.



HAPPY KANSAS CITY (MO.) CHILDREN.

On December 24 in Convention Hall 9,000 children, guests of the Mayor and his committee, received 26,500 toys, six tons of candy and 7,500 packages of nuts and oranges. Seven Santa Clauses presented the gifts.—Gowdy.



GRANVILLE, N. Y., SWEPT BY FIRE.

Only a shift of the wind saved the village, which is near Troy, N. Y., from complete destruction on January 3, the water supply having failed. Ten blocks of business buildings, three hotels and seven residences were burned. This photograph was taken two hours after the fire started.—R. Hayner.



TO PAY OFF UNCLE SAM'S MEN.

Under armed guard on January 4 nine mail pouches containing \$1,300,000 to pay the men of the United States fleet in Cuban waters were taken from the sub-treasury at Boston, Mass., to the *Celtic*, naval supply ship, which sailed at noon for Guantanamo. Picture shows Paymaster Jordan (marked by cross) of the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard.—Jessie Brown.



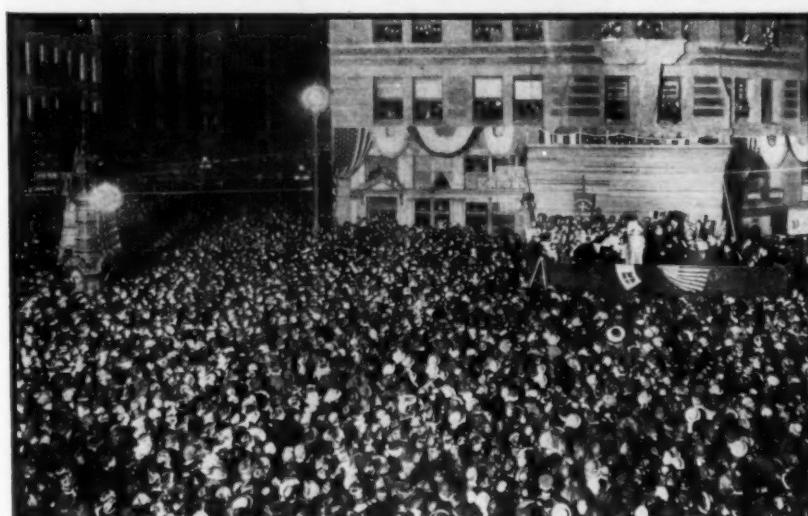
SIX THOUSAND BIBLES FOR CHICAGO.

On January 2, a thousand Y. M. C. A. members marched through the business streets of Chicago, each carrying six Bibles under his arm. Each of the city's well-known hotels was visited in turn and the Bibles were placed in the bedrooms for the use of transient patrons.—Risner.



REWARDING FAITHFUL SERVICE.

As New Year's gifts thirty-five hundred motormen, conductors, trainmen and other employe of the Boston Elevated Company received bonuses of from \$20 to \$25 each. This picture shows D. G. MacAskill, oldest motorman in point of service, receiving his share from Supt. H. O. Parks of the company.—Jessie Brown.



COURTESY THE SAN FRANCISCO "CHRONICLE".
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNIQUE CHRISTMAS EVE.

With the tall buildings of Market Street for a sounding board, Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini sang in San Francisco on the night of December 24 to what was probably the largest and certainly the most appreciative audience that ever listened to the wonderful sweetness of the waltz song from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Last Rose of Summer." The crowd was estimated at 150,000.



PITTSFIELD'S (MASS.) BOILER EXPLOSION.

Sixteen lives were lost in a boiler explosion at the plant of the Morewood Lake Ice Company at Morewood Lake, two miles south of Pittsfield, December 29. The building was completely wrecked and portions of the boiler were thrown 500 feet. The cause of the disaster is not known.—D. J. Taylor.

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The Horrors of War

The Strongest Argument for International Peace

From the Celebrated Painting by A. De Neuville.

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Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

"In God We Trust."

CXII.

Thursday, January 19, 1911

No. 2889

The Drawn Battle of 1910.

THE CLOSE balance between the great parties in important States is shown by the official figures of the vote for 1910, which are now coming to light. Although Dix had a plurality of 67,000 in New York, his total poll was 46,000 less than Chanler's in 1908 and Chanler was beaten 69,000 by Hughes. The 100,000 plurality given to Harmon for Governor of Ohio in 1910 looks colossal. It was by far the longest lead which a Democratic candidate for that office ever received in that State. It was never surpassed by a Republican nominee, except by John Brough in 1863 and by Myron T. Herrick in 1903. But Harmon's total vote was less than that cast for Bryan in that State in 1896, although the State increased in population by 800,000 in the interval. And a similar story would be told by the figures of most of the other normally Republican States which were carried by the Democrats in 1910. It was the stay-at-home Republicans who allowed the Democrats to win, particularly in New York State, where 150,000 Republicans failed to vote.

The Democratic victory in New York, which has brought so much gratification to that party, looks less formidable in the light of the official canvass. This discloses that a change of less than forty thousand out of a million and a half of votes would have elected the Republican candidate for the governorship, while a change of fifteen thousand would have elected all the rest of the Republican State ticket. A change of less than a thousand votes would have elected a Republican secretary of state. More significant still is the fact that Democratic control of both branches of the Legislature was secured by such a slender margin that a change of about two hundred votes would have given the Republicans the assembly and of a thousand votes control of the senate also. It will be observed that the percentage of change need be very small to restore the Republican party to control. It is interesting to recall that a change of six hundred votes in New York would have taken the State from Cleveland and given it to Blaine in that historic presidential contest which was decided by the vote of New York.

The drift of Republicans to the Democratic side in the elections must have been so small as to have no influence on the result. It was a repetition of the "apathy" which struck the Republicans in 1892 and which Republican spellbinders complained of in the campaign of that year. For many reasons thousands of Republicans in all the Northern States were indifferent and refused or neglected to go to the polls. As shown by the figures, there was a falling off in the Democratic vote also, but the great drop was on the Republican side. "The country did not go Democratic," said Congressman-elect Littleton, at the dinner of the Democratic Club, in New York, recently. "Rather it has decided for a while not to be Republican and to suspend judgment upon us." These are the words of a close observer of political phenomena, who was chosen to represent the first or Roosevelt congressional district of New York. Expressions by Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, by Governor Harmon, of Ohio, and other representative Democrats were of a like tenor.

The country has decided to try the Democratic party in office for a few years and to see what sort of a government it will aim to put up. It was a Republican defeat and only indirectly a Democratic victory which the voting revealed in 1910. But if the Democrats make a wise use of their power in the interval and if the gap in the Republican party remains open, 1912 may give a victory to the Democrats which will be notable and be positive. Between now and the meeting of the presidential conventions a year and a half hence, some very interesting political developments are in store for the country. The situation from the Republican point of view was admirably expressed by ex-Governor Frank S. Black, in his brief but pertinent remarks at a recent dinner given in honor of Governor Dix, in New York City. Mr. Black said:

We cannot progress all the time and if not, the best we can do sometimes is not to slide back. The American people seem to have made up their minds this year that they had progressed far enough, and we are watching now to see whether they will slide back. It is necessary sometimes to rest and to draw a long breath. And while the Republican party is resting, preparatory to an early resumption of its forward career, someone must take charge. A large number in all the States were fatigued and felt the need of repose. The expression of this need has put new men on guard in whom public interest is now centering to an uncommon degree. Among them no one is watched with a more observant and friendly eye than the new Governor of New York. He assumes a position hard to occupy, but the general confidence is that his purposes are sound and his ability suffi-

cient to put those purposes through. In that confidence I share. He will find it hard to progress above the high level of the last four years, but I believe at least he will not slide back. So I as an adversary but not as an enemy; as a Republican regretting the temporary submergence of my own party, and even more, the unfortunate conditions which made that submergence desirable, extend my respect and best wishes to Governor Dix.

Perhaps no one in New York State is better fitted by wisdom, experience and judgment to speak for his party than ex-Governor Black and it is not surprising that his remarks have been received with profound interest and genuine appreciation.



All Eyes on Governor Dix.

IT IS not too much to say that, amid all the turmoil of the political upset, no man in any executive chamber is being watched more closely than the new Democratic Governor of New York. His first annual message has at least the merit of brevity. We believe it also has the merit of sincerity. The Governor means well and plans well. We also believe that in the light of experience he will feel disappointed at the outcome.

Governor Dix will have the support of every good citizen in his effort to secure economy, if this can be done without the sacrifice of efficiency. If it can be secured by abolishing commissions, even though they have been doing a much-needed work at small expense, it will be a creditable performance. But those who expect that the saving of less than \$100,000 by the abolition or consolidation of a few commissions will go far toward wiping out a deficit of over \$10,000,000 will be disappointed. An economical administration of the one item of State printing, involving a cost of nearly \$750,000 annually, would at one stroke save more than the aggregate annual appropriations for the two or three commissions which the Governor would abolish or consolidate. Of course we do not refer to the Public Service Commission, with its annual expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000.

Senator Newcomb, who promptly pointed out to his associates in the Legislature the weakness of the Governor's message in this respect, simply echoed the judgment of every other experienced man in public life. But Governor Dix desires to learn the game himself. We do not impute to him a purpose of increasing his party's patronage. We can admit that his chief desire is retrenchment and economy. Whether he is passing by matters of moment to deal with trifles, experience will show.

In the making of his appointments the Governor has secured for the most part men of character and ability. His superintendent of public works, his legal adviser and his new forest commissioner, the Hon. Thomas M. Osborne, are all men of high qualifications and conceded integrity. His appointment of John R. Voorhis, aged eighty-two, as State superintendent of elections, is not in the same class.

Governor Dix starts out well. If he makes mistakes, that is to be expected. If, regardless of all political considerations, he adheres to his determination to give the State a business man's administration, he will win and deserve public confidence and support and he will have the satisfaction of having conscientiously performed his duties. That is better than a second term.



Our Faithful Postal Workers.

THE GOVERNMENT has no employes more faithful and none upon whose personal honesty more depends than the thousands of postmasters and postal clerks in our nearly sixty thousand post-offices. When one thinks of the countless letters in flimsy envelopes dropped into mail boxes and post-offices, with no protection, except a two-cent stamp and a thin piece of paper, against the violation of secrets the exposure of which might ruin a business, one realizes how much depends on the personal integrity of those who handle the mails. In his annual report, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Dr. Charles P. Grandfield, calls attention to the need of readjustment of the salaries of assistant postmasters, since at present it frequently happens that an assistant postmaster receives a smaller salary than some of the clerks whose work he supervises.

Another recommendation is to the effect that, in the event of the death of a post-office clerk in the line of duty, a reasonable sum should be paid to his heirs, as is now done in the case of the death of a railway

postal clerk under similar circumstances. In the past two years, in the post-office of New York City alone, four employes have been killed and sixty-four incapacitated as the result of injuries received by them in the performance of their duty; yet there has been no provision whereby the department could render them the least assistance.

The country is proud of the record of the Post-office Department, which during the past year has reduced to less than six million dollars a deficit which the preceding year was over seventeen millions. But the public does not want economy won at the expense of inadequate salaries to hard-worked employes or from the lack of just indemnification to the families of those in the department who have lost their lives in the performance of their duty.



The Plain Truth.

THOSE who are preaching in behalf of the world's peace should realize the tremendous cost of war. No more effective sermon against increased armaments could be prepared than is contained in the simple statement that since the Civil War ended, in 1865, the United States has paid, for pensions and the pension system, the stupendous total of \$4,094,973,860.26. This although nearly forty years ago President Garfield said, "We may reasonably expect that the expenditure for pensions will hereafter steadily decrease."



NO PARTY can succeed unless the business men of the country believe in it and in its policies, because every intelligent workingman—and the great mass of the workingmen in this country, with our free school system and penny papers, are intelligent—regards himself as a business man. Every worker in the shop is in business for himself. He watches the signs of prosperity and of depression as eagerly as the merchant, the manufacturer or the banker does. If the business man wants sound money and a one-hundred-cent dollar and protection against the competition of cheaper labor and capital abroad, so does the workingman want all and every one of these things. He is making it his business to find out which political party stands ready to give it to him. Let demagogues and muck-rakers take notice.



THE SWEEPING statement was recently made by Senator Aldrich that there is not a single person in the entire country not indirectly or directly affected by the wisdom or unwisdom of our financial or monetary institutions. He said that the number of depositors in the various banking institutions in the United States is greater than the entire number of people engaged in useful occupations in this country. These remarkable statements are all the more surprising when we think of the utter inattention of the newspapers and magazines to the question of banking reform. The great concerns of the people are overlooked while the muck-raking, trust-busting and railroad-smashing campaign goes on. How long will it be before the people will tire of it? That is for the people themselves to say.



THE NEWSPAPERS of this country owe a debt of gratitude to the New York *World* for having established, for all time, the freedom of the press. The unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Panama libel case is far reaching. The *World* wins, but it is a victory for every newspaper. The court decides that a complaint for libel must be made where the alleged libel was committed, which means that the States can take care of their own libel laws without Federal interference. This case once more reveals the unnecessary hardship, expense and trouble to which a newspaper can be put, without right or reason, and for which it has no redress excepting such as it finds in its vindication. The *World* would probably decline to tell the enormous cost of the legal controversy that was forced upon it. Probably it made no count of the matter. It was in pursuit of vindication and justification and doubtless regarded these as beyond price. It secured both and in doing so won the lasting gratitude of all its contemporaries. It is fortunate that the question was pressed to a final issue by a great and prosperous publication with abundant resources to draw upon.

*International Peace is in the eve of its greatest victory
Young men of this generation are to see the civilized
World under the reign of Law.*

Andrew Carnegie

The above is Andrew Carnegie's inspiring message sent to the American people through "Leslie's Weekly." It is the great peacemaker's first peace utterance since the recent announcement of his \$10,000,000 gift for the elimination of war.

Why Not Have World Peace?

By CHARLTON D. STRAYER

IN BUILDING Dreadnaughts and issuing war scares nations vie with one another, but the swift and sure advance of peace cannot be thus halted. No world movement of the last quarter of a century approaches in rapidity of development or in moral significance the movement for peaceful, judicial settlement of international disputes. Mr. Carnegie's princely gift of \$10,000,000 for a Peace Foundation, followed immediately by the sessions of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, centered the attention not only of our country, but of the world, upon peace, and more than counteracted the scare prophecies of military and naval alarmists, so active of late.

It is interesting to note in connection with Mr. Carnegie's present gift that his interest in peace promotion has been lifelong. In an article printed in the *Century* for July, 1908, Mr. David Homer Bates published a remarkable letter by Mr. Carnegie to his Uncle Lauder in Dunfermline written in March, 1853. The writer at that time was not yet eighteen years old, yet that the boy was the father of the man is shown by this shrewd comment on the political situation in Europe at that time:

How do you think your new ministry will work? It's a coalition sure enough. However, I hope it will try and do something, and not be like its predecessor. What do you think France is about? If they mean to be peaceful, as Napoleon says, what do they want so many new vessels of war for?

We live in an era of unparalleled activity in naval expansion and upbuilding, and this fact hastens the dawn of peace. Increased armies and navies, instead of giving strength, have actually reduced many nations to a condition truly deplorable. So severe is the strain of this competition, whose greed knows no bounds, that a peaceful settlement of disputes is the only way out. The British chancellor, Mr. Lloyd-George, points out that the countries of the world are spending annually upon the machinery of destruction \$2,250,000,000—a sum so vast we fail to comprehend its full meaning.

Great Britain herself, in order to maintain her primacy as a naval power, is being made poor; Germany's new naval estimates are considerably over a hundred million dollars; Japan, in her effort to pay the debt of her war with Russia and to create an army and navy that all the world will fear, is well-nigh crushed; other lesser Powers are striving to keep up with the pacemakers, while in our own case the cost of army and navy, according to Congressman Tawney, of the House Committee on Appropriations, is seven-tenths of the entire national budget, outside of the Post-office Department. When one considers the positive good that might be done with the money thus spent, the comparisons are startling.

The peace societies publish pictures and graphic statements which show at a glance the immense good that might be accomplished with the cost of creating and maintaining even one of these engines of war. The remark of Professor Felix Adler, on hearing of Mr. Carnegie's splendid peace gift of \$10,000,000, was, "I am glad to hear that the price of one battleship has been dedicated to the cause of peace." But Mr. Carnegie has well said that the "appeal to conscience, not the pocket," is the paramount issue in ending warfare. War is costly, but it has been thought worth the cost and men may still continue so to argue; but when it comes to be considered as much a crime to take human life on the field of battle as it is for men to kill one another in a street brawl, then war will be abolished.

In humanity's new social consciousness and in the thought of the brotherhood of mankind, war is wholly out of place. We have, to-day, a vision of the common good as opposed to the good of the individual or of one's nation merely, in the light of which war is an anomaly. If the fighting method of settling disputes had not come down to us from the immemorial past, men would not now think of resorting to such a plan under our present conception of the welfare of humanity. Wars are out of harmony with the moral beliefs of mankind, and, as some one has said, they "must go the way of the robber barons' castles and the black ships of pirates." The dynamic adequate for a peace movement that shall be able to conquer the world is not financial, but moral.

The consummation will not be reached immediately. As Governor-elect Baldwin, of Connecticut, said before the peace convention at Washington, "Nothing of human handiwork that comes to stay is

suddenly conceived or produced, and this applies to international courts as to everything else." The next step may be the limitation of armaments, and should two or three of the leading Powers agree to this, none can tell how gladly the others will follow suit. Then will come total disarmament, leaving only a police force, and, finally, the establishment of a court to hear all disputes. These steps may follow fast one upon another and they will be greatly hastened by peace compacts between various nations.

Peace advocates in Canada are preparing to introduce into the Canadian Parliament a resolution urging the British government to take immediate steps to make a compact with the United States for permanent peace between the two nations. Within the last two years nine disputes of long standing between Canada and the United States have been amicably settled, including the boundary waters and the Newfoundland fisheries, two disputes which on more than one occasion have almost precipitated war. These two settlements have made a deep impression on the Canadian and British governments, as well as on our own, and the suggestion has naturally arisen that this be carried a little further and a treaty insuring permanent peace be agreed upon.

Argentina and Chili were the first nations to take such a step, with their famous statue of the Prince of Peace upon their boundary line upon the top of the Andes. Norway and Sweden, Belgium and the Netherlands have followed their example. If, through the initiative of the Canadian Parliament, Great Britain and the United States, the two most powerful nations of the world, can be led to make such a treaty, and if Germany and Japan could then be induced to enter the same compact, others would follow almost from necessity and international peace would cease to be a dream.

The Carnegie Peace Foundation will probably begin its efforts with a codification of international law on the subject, but it had not formally organized before it realized the difficulties that lay before it in making a proper use of so large a fund for peace promotion. The first obstacle in the constitution of an international tribunal has been in the selection of judges. "The obstacle in our path hitherto," says Mr. Carnegie, "has been the desire of nations to sit in judgment in their own cause, a practice which would condemn any judge to infamy. No nation should do so. The man who sits in judgment in his own case violates the first principle of natural justice and is dishonored." The problem at this point is that of education, first of all, bringing the ethics of inter-

national adjudication up to that of individual judicial settlements.

At the last Hague conference an international court seemed practically assured, but, through the desire of each little sovereignty to be represented on the bench, it fell through. It had been agreed that fifteen judges would be the most convenient and efficient number. Each nation was to submit a name and from this list fifteen were to be drawn by lot. Our own representatives offered to forego the privilege of making a nomination and to accept the judges chosen without our participation. Nevertheless, through strong sense of nationality and independence in the smaller nations, the plan fell through. But an acceptable way will eventually be found. Indeed, at the Washington peace conference, the Hon. Joseph Choate announced that Secretary of State Knox has almost completed a plan for the selection of judges which he believes will be acceptable to all nations. The suggestion has not yet been made public by Mr. Knox, but if his expectations concerning it are realized, the crux of the problem will be happily solved.

The other point, the apparent lack of authority back of the court, has been considered the weak feature of the peace movement. At the meeting of the American Society at Washington to which frequent reference has been made, the Hon. Henry B. Brown, a retired justice of the Supreme Court, urged very strongly "the absence of an authority sufficiently strong to enforce the court's decisions." Nothing would be gained by arbitration if the successful party, after all, had to resort to force of arms to secure compliance with the court's decrees. But over against the fears of ex-Judge Brown should be set the positive statement of a late justice of the Supreme Court. "The Hague court," said Justice Brewer, "will never need an army to enforce its decision."

If fear, the possible exercise of physical power, is the sole or even the chief foundation of stable government and respect of law, the objection of ex-Judge Brown is well taken. But his premise is by no means universally accepted. Respect for law founded mainly or entirely on fear is the weakest sort of respect. If it have any at all, this is the respect of the criminal class for law and governments and courts. The development of international law has been largely through voluntary agreements of the nations, and when the time comes that the nations shall agree to the establishment of a permanent international court of arbitral justice, it will be the crystallization of a moral sentiment against resort to war which will be more powerful in enforcing decrees than a fleet of Dreadnaughts.

Each sovereign party to such a compact will not only insist upon the observance of the laws governing international relations on the part of all other nations, but will feel morally bound to observe them itself. Ancient wars were always to a finish; in the end one party was completely prostrated and the other wholly victorious. In the Russo-Japanese War, though having been worsted from the start, Russia did not stop fighting because she was exhausted. With her vast empire and immense resources, she could have pushed the war on its weary way till Japan had become thoroughly exhausted. But a powerful personality, representing the moral force of this nation and backed as well by the moral sentiment of the world, said it was time the war should cease and held the commissioners to their task until a treaty was signed. Moral force ended this war and there was no background of battleships to give its decree effectiveness. Not only so, but the history of arbitration is all on the side of Judge Brewer's statement and against the position of his former colleague.

In nearly three hundred settlements of questions between nations by arbitration up to the present time, not one nation has broken its pledge and gone to war. What has been true of arbitration will be more emphatically true of a permanent court of arbitral justice. Strong nations have often broken faith with weak nations, but no nation is so strong as to dare to break faith with a world court into which it had gone of its own accord. The supposed inability of such a court to enforce its decrees is more imaginary than real. Let the nations reach agreement as to how the court itself shall be constituted, and the most difficult feature of the problem of world peace will then be solved.

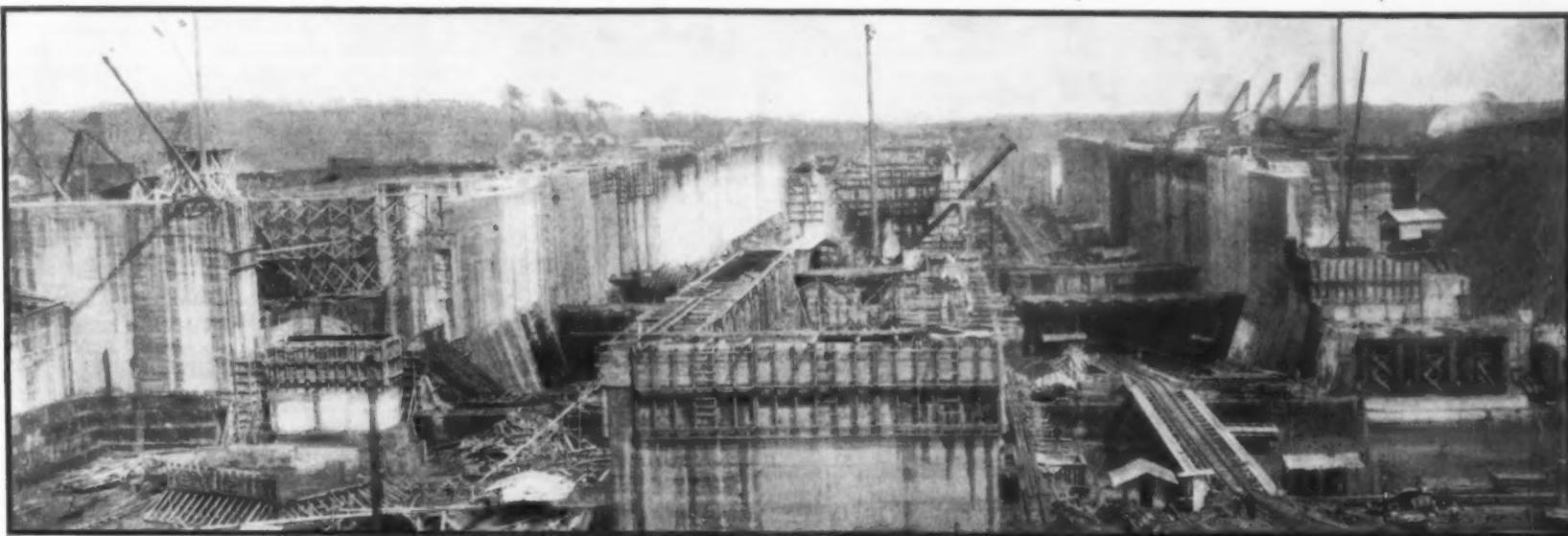
O hush the noise, ye men of strife,
And hear the angels sing.

Why the Canal Must Be Fortified

President Taft Believes It To Be the Only Way in Which the United States Can Guarantee the Neutrality of the Famous Isthmian Waterway

By ROBERT T. SMALL

EDITOR'S NOTE—Mr. Small is one of the White House newspaper men. As a representative of the Associated Press he accompanied the President on the recent trip to Panama.



VAST SCALE OF THE CANAL WORK—VIEW OF UPPER GATUN LOCKS FROM LAKE SIDE.

The first and second walls show the positions of the emergency and head gates respectively. Recess in wall farther down shows location of auxiliary gates for smaller vessels.
Wm. Brewer.



LOOKING BETWEEN THE WALLS OF PEDRO MIGUEL'S LOCK.

Excavation done here last year amounted to 275,000 cubic yards by steam and 65,000 by hand.
Copyright, American Press Association.



GIANT CRANE AT WORK AT GATUN.
Lowering concrete for the workmen. The total amount of concrete to be laid at Gatun is estimated at over 2,000,000 cubic yards.

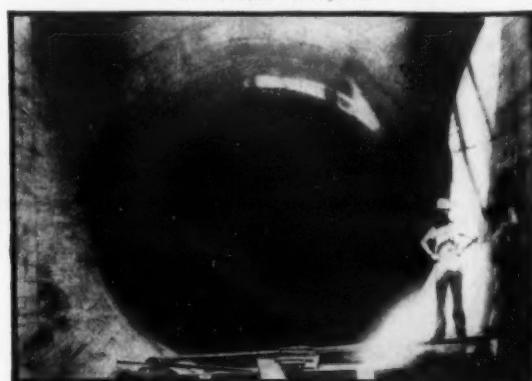


UPPER GATUN LOCKS, EAST CHAMBER.

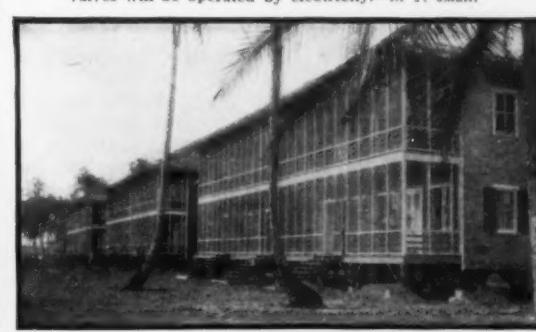
This picture shows one of the locks nearly completed. It will lift 30 feet the biggest ship built or planned. Gates and valves will be operated by electricity.—R. T. Small.



ON THE PACIFIC SIDE OF THE CANAL.
View of the shore front of Panama City.



ENORMOUS SIZE OF FINISHED CULVERT.
Photograph taken at Pedro Miguel's Lock. Note tremendous capacity.—Copyright, American Press Association.



WHERE THE CANAL WORKMEN LIVE.
Type of houses in which the commission's employees live. Each house has four apartments of five rooms each. No rent is charged.—Wm. Brewer.

THE Panama Canal should be and, it may be confidently stated, will be fortified.

President Taft is leading the fight.

A careful canvass among Senators and Representatives at Washington indicates a decided sentiment in favor of fortifying the canal, although when the question comes up for consideration there is likely to be a good deal of talk about the beauties of unarmed peace.

The same practical considerations of peace, however, which have influenced the United States in building two big battleships each year, will prevail in the end, and the entrances to Panama and Limon bays will be guarded by the most modern artillery when the canal is thrown open to the commerce and to the navies of the world, on January 1st, 1915. To leave Panama unfortified would be to invite the attacks of raiders not only in the event of war between the United States and another Power, but in the case of hostilities between two other nations.

The United States wants the canal to be neutral as between any of the Powers of the world. And history has shown that there is nothing quite so conducive to neutrality as the menacing muzzles of high-powered guns. To enforce neutrality a nation must be ready to fight for it. The American people are peace-loving but there are few among them who believe that, having constructed a canal at a cost of \$400,000,000, the United States should not be in a position to have the sole advantage of that waterway in the event that the country should be plunged into a war. That the United States should have to grant to a foe the free and untrammeled use of the canal for the purpose of sending a fleet to attack either of our coasts is a proposition too preposterous for even the most earnest of the professional peace advocates to advance with

any degree of seriousness. To quote President Taft on the subject:

"I strongly favor the fortification of the canal. We have built the canal. It is our property. By convention we have indicated our desire for, and indeed undertaken, its universal and equal use. It is also well known that one of the chief objects in the construction of the canal has been to increase the military effectiveness of our navy. Failure to fortify the canal would leave the attainment of both these aims in the position of rights and obligations which we should be powerless to enforce and which could never in any other way be absolutely safeguarded against a desperate and irresponsible enemy."

The sum of \$19,000,000 has been estimated as the cost of fortifying the canal and Congress has been asked to appropriate this amount during the present session. The cost is but a trifle compared with the \$375,000,000 it is costing to build the canal. President Taft is prepared to fight for the policy of fortification. He has been closely identified with the construction of the canal ever since the present work was inaugurated. He has made five trips to the isthmus and he has become deeply impressed with the necessity of following the policy laid down by President Roosevelt that the canal should be "wholly under the control of the United States, alike in peace and war." When the Hay-Pauncefote treaty regarding the canal

was under consideration, the Senate eliminated the seventh Suez rule prohibiting the erection of fortifications commanding the canal or the waters adjoining.

From the moment the United States undertook to cut through the continent at Panama, the treatment of the canal as a military instrument and its ultimate fortification have been foremost in the minds of those charged with the great work. The Spooner act, under which the construction of the canal is proceeding, authorized the President to "maintain, operate and protect" a canal from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean. The same act made appropriation for "the completion and defense of said canal, harbor and defenses." The Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty with Panama provided that the United States should have the right "at all times and in its discretion to use its police and its land and naval forces or to establish fortifications" to protect the canal, the auxiliary works or the ships making use of the canal.

Representative Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, after a recent visit to Panama announced that he was opposed to the fortification of the canal. His statement attracted an unusual amount of attention, because of the fact that the people generally had taken it for granted that fortifications had long ago been decided upon as an integral part of the canal construction. A fortifications board was sent to the isthmus some time ago and submitted a comprehensive plan for the protection of the canal. The plan has been submitted to Congress, with the approval of President Taft. Mr. Tawney's views in opposition to fortification are not shared by many of those who made the trip to Panama

(Continued on page 75.)

Gaffney's Malingering

By CAROLINE K. HERRICK

THE STREET corners were thronged with idle men. The local Masons' Union had ordered a sympathetic strike, now in its third week, with no settlement in view. Somewhat apart from the crowd, leaning against the church railing, was a stalwart young Irishman, whose eyes were following a sleek person making his way in and out among the strikers, cracking a joke with the gloomy-faced or adding fuel to the fire of belligerency that seemed in danger of smoldering in the hearts of the weary leaders.

"It's money in his pocket," the young man muttered. "He's no need of a job. All he's got to do is to keep us kickin' because some fellers we don't know ar-re kicking' about somethin' that don't concern us. Talk av the Union backin' us up! What's the Union's allowance to a mason's job? It's just enough fer us to starve on, widout payin' the rent, to say nawthin' av the lashin's av things I've planned gettin' fer Daylia this summer—the pink frock and the big hat, wid a whole flower gyarden atop av it." The thought of Delia in the pink frock dispelled for a moment the scowl that had gathered on his brow; but it lowered again as his glance fell on the delegate, herding a group of the more discouraged men, suspected of being somewhat uncertain in loyalty to the Union, and heading them toward the saloon at the corner.

"Goin' to fill 'em up wid whiskey," he growled, "till they're shaky in their legs and stiddy in their faith in the Union—and himself." As the group trailed past, the leader called to him:

"Come on, me boy, an' drink success to the strike."

"I'm not wantin' a drink this marnin'," the young man growled.

"Keep yer eye on that Gaffney," the delegate snarled to one of his henchmen. "I mistrust he'd turn scab if he darst."

A dray rattling past dropped a case of some light merchandise without the driver's knowledge. Gaffney, hopeful of earning a nickel, darted out into the street just as an ice wagon turned the corner sharply. In his haste he passed too closely behind the wagon. The dangling hook and scales swung in a wide arc, striking him heavily and felling him to the ground. The wagon rumbled on, but the man lay on the crossing, with a ragged wound on his shoulder. Some of the loungers picked him up unconscious and carried him into a drug store. The druggist's efforts to revive him having proved unavailing, an ambulance was summoned, and when Gaffney returned to consciousness he found himself lying in bed in a hospital ward, with a bandaged shoulder and an icebag on his head. Presently a nurse brought a supper tray to the patient in the next bed. He took the opportunity to question her as to his injuries.

"You'll have to make up your mind to spend a week or so getting that shoulder healed," she said.

"Praise be!" was Gaffney's mental ejaculation, as he took stock of the substantial meal set before his neighbor. "Daylia can have all the Union's allowance fer wan week."

Every visiting day, when Delia came, he inquired eagerly as to the condition of the strike. A week passed without any indication of yielding on either side.

"I'd hoped 'twould be over by the time yous ware fit to come home," she said.

"I don't feel mesilf fit yet awhile," he said, with an unsuccessful effort to move his wounded shoulder.

"I hadn't expected this wound would have disabled you for so long a time," the visiting doctor said to him the next morning. "The wound has healed beautifully," he showed the nurse, "but he doesn't seem able to lift his arm." He grasped the elbow and worked the shoulder. "There's no trouble with the joint. Try to move it now."

"It seems all right when yous yank it, docthor," the patient replied, after an unavailing effort to raise his arm; "but I don't have the power like to do it mesilf."

At every visit the staff doctor examined Gaffney's shoulder with patient care, and every day left him with a perplexed look on his face. The look on the face of the senior house physician was incredulous rather than perplexed.

"We'll have to try whether electrical treatment will stimulate the action of the muscles," said the staff doctor. The senior interne gave Gaffney a treatment with a current that made him set his teeth hard, but brought no increase in strength to the disabled limb.

Every visiting day brought Delia, day by day looking more tired with the weight of the lusty baby, bringing no news that foreshadowed a settlement of the strike.

"Are ye gettin' enough to ate, Daylia?" her husband inquired anxiously. "Seems to me ye're growin' thinner-like."

"I'm atin' a lot, wid a foine appetite," she replied gayly.

"Daylia," he whispered, "whin ye come a-Choos-dah, be az late as ye can and stop till suppertime. I want ye to see what lavin's av things they give us fer supper."

The next Tuesday Delia came, still bringing no tidings of any alterations in the industrial *status quo*, and he detained her until the nurses brought in the supper trays. Every visitor had left the ward. Gaffney, being convalescent, was out on the veranda, and Delia's lingering had escaped the notice of the nurses.

"You'll have to go now, Mrs. Gaffney," Miss Brace said. "It is past the time when visitors have to leave."

"Mightn't me wife stay to feed me me supper, mum?" he petitioned. He had hoped to smuggle some of the supper into Delia's mouth.

"I'll feed you," the nurse replied, seating herself beside him. "Good-evening, Mrs. Gaffney."

The senior interne passed by while the nurse was patiently stoking Gaffney's capacious jaws.

"You ought not to do that, Miss Brace," he said. "Let him feed himself."

"He's not able to raise his arm yet," replied the young woman. Gaffney was a favorite among the nurses.



"Let me see him try," insisted the doctor. The nurse placed a spoon in the patient's hand and he made an awkward attempt to raise it to his mouth, with the result of twisting his features in a hideous contortion and spilling the contents of the spoon.

"Are you satisfied?" asked the nurse reproachfully.

"I'm not," retorted the doctor. "If he can't use his right hand, why doesn't he use the left?"

"That's thrue, mum," Gaffney admitted humbly. "He spakes the thruth, though he is down on me. Lave me thry to do it wid me lift hand. I'm not too old to learn, though I am the father av a fam'ly."

"How many children have you?" the nurse asked, willing to continue her service.

"I've only wan, mum—as yit; but he's good enough fer half a dozen—and less expensive."

"Is he a nice baby?" she asked.

"Nice isn't the wur-rud!" cried Gaffney, kindling to eloquence. "Ye may betcherlife he's a dandy wan! Lemme tell ye just what he done the other day. Daylia—that's me wife, Mrs. Gaffney—had him settin' to the table, thumpin' it wid a spoon. I laid down me pipe fer a minyute. What does he do but drop the spoon and grab the pipe and jam the stem inter his mouth—the wise little chap! And he only goin' on six months!"

"He's teething," commented the nurse—which words seemed to Gaffney very wide of the mark. "How does your wife get on while you are away?"

"I wisht I knew fer certain," he answered sadly, and lost appetite for his unfinished meal. Miss Brace carried the tray away, leaving him sunk in a brown study. A train of white caps and fluttering aprons passed across the lawn. It was the nurses' supper-time. Gaffney rose and leaned over the rail of the veranda.

"Miss Lane, mum," he called. One of the nurses looked up. "Might I have speech av ye?"

"I'm going to supper now," she replied. "In half an hour I shall be at liberty; then I'll come and see you."



"Ye see, mum, it's this-a-way," he explained, when she had drawn a chair to his side. "I'm jubious in me mind——"

"And you want me to advise you?"

"Not percisely, mum. I doubt ye'd give me any advice I'd be willin' to take. I just wanter tell some wan—some wan that's kindhearted-like, as you ar-re, mum. Don't I raymember how good yous ware to me whin Daylia was here? I want to egspain what ye might not understand. 'Tis this-a-way. I'm not so terrible bad as I'm makin' out to be. Me ar-rum aches me, but I'm able to lift it and to use it. The minyute the docthors make sure av that, they'll be fer sendin' me home; and thin—ye know I'm out av a job—there isn't grub enough in the house fer the both av us, and Daylia needs it all—she that's nursin' me child; so I'm hangin' on here, mum, fer the sake av me feed, hopin' every day to hear that the sthrike has been called off. But I'm gettin' unaisy, becaze——"

"Your conscience is troubling you because of the deception?"

"No, mum, not egzactly. Me conscience isn't in it. I know well 'tis a kind of lie I'm actin'—I hope I'll be able to make it right wid Father McHugh; but what's makin' me onaisy is that I'm afraid the docthors are catchin' on to me game. And whin I'm tur-rned out, I wanter think there's somebody rale kindhearted that knows the rayson fer me playin' the old soldier. This is the rayson. It goes agin me to go home and go hungry for Daylia's sake, or to see the poor gur-rl starvin' hersilf fer my sake. She needs her strength fer the baby, and I need me strength fer them both. So I'm beatin' me livin' out av the hospital. It looks mane—that's a fact!—but I'd rather be mane to the hospital than to me wife. That's the fix I'm in. Whin they've tur-rned me out, yous won't think too har-rd av me, mum, will ye?"

"I'm sorry for you, Mr. Gaffney," she said; "but it isn't fair to the hospital for you to do so. I really ought to inform the superintendent."

"Ought ye, mum?" he queried wistfully. "But ye won't!" A glance at her face had reassured him. "Ye couldn't do it."

"Well," she relented, "I'm not on duty just now. Perhaps I need not feel compelled to do it."

"There's another thing I'd like ter ask ye to do fer me, mum," he went on apologetically; "but 'twould be givin' ye too much trouble."

"Tell me what it is," she said. "If I can I shall be glad to do it."

"I hope ye can, mum. 'Twould aise me mind summat. If iver I git on me job agin, I'll be able to catch up—after awhile. Me wife'll help. She's that savin' and that proud-sperrited she'll be willin' to save. Thin, as soon as I'm able, I mane to pay the hospital fer ivery day's board I've got here. Now, if they should tur-rrn me out fer a swindler ter-morror marnin', you'd tell 'em I meant to pay up, wouldn't ye, mum?"

"Certainly I should," she asserted earnestly.

"And they'd say I'd been givin' ye taffy," he retorted conclusively. She had to admit the probability.

"Now," he resumed, "that's the favor I'm after askin' ye to do me. Will ye write me out a jue bill, which you'll keep and have it to show, provin' like that I intind to make restichution as soon as I'm able? Will ye do it, mum?"

"Yes, indeed, if you will dictate the wording of it."

"Sure you know better than I how to say it, mum. Do it now, won't ye?" he pleaded.

"Well," she assented, drawing a memorandum pad and pencil from her pocket, "how would this do? 'I, Daniel Gaffney, will—as soon as I have the means—repay to the hospital the cost of my maintenance, at ward rates, during my illness there.' I'm a afraid that isn't businesslike, but I think it says what you want."

"It's fine! I'm much indebted to ye, mum," he replied, with some hesitation. "But there's wan thing I'd like to understand clearly. I'd like to know just how big an undertakin' I'm shoulderin'. Jist how much does maintenance mean, mum?"

"It means your board and care of the doctors and nurses. That is all included in the ward rates," she explained.

Reassured, Gaffney took the paper and pencil, pondering.

"Now, if I write me name, they'll wonder how I done it wid me ar-rum so bad; and if I make me mar-rk, they'll think I dunno how to write me name—me that writes sich a good fist! But there's nawthin' else fer me to do, so—here goes"—and he made a cross on the spot she had indicated. "Ye'll write, 'Dan'l Gaffney, his mark,' aff ye plaze, mum—'Dan'l' behint the cross, and 'Gaffney' beyant it; 'his' atop, and 'mar-rk' benayth. That's the c'rect laygal for-rm."

Critically examining the document when completed, he handed it back to her, saying,

"Ye'll plaze to keep it, mum, as ividence av me honest intiintion aff me character's called in question."

Gaffney sat long, with head drooped and great, strongly knit hands lying nerveless on his knees, until the orderly called him in from the chill twilight.

Friday afternoon brought Delia, with the baby in her arms, smiling as always, though thin and wan.

"Tis too much fer ye, gur-rl, to be luggin' him upstairs," said the father. "He's growin' that heavy he needs his daddy to handle him." She did not tell him she had carried Daniel, Jr., all the way from home, the baby carriage having been in the pawnshop for the last three days.

"I've news for ye, Dan," she said, ignoring the allusion to her fatigue. "Guess."

"Is the sthrike called off?"

"Is there ne'er a thing save strikes to talk about?"

"Tell me, Daylia—is it?"

"Mebbe 'tis, and mebbe 'tisn't."

"Ah, gur-rl!" he protested, "yer teasin' ways ar-re cunnin' enough whin a feller is hearty, but whin he's down on his luck 'tis more than I can bear. Tell me plain—is the sthrike off?"

"It is," she nodded, smiling.

"Since whin?"

"Choos-dah evenin'; and the fir-rm has signed fer the big dam."

"Thin they'll be makin' up the gangs a'ready!" His face had gone ashy pale.

"They ar-re that."

"Thin why, in God's name, didn't ye get wur-rud to me before this? Ye didn't know till yesterday? Thin why didn't ye let me know last night? I might ha' been out this marnin', applyin' fer a job. Do ye know who's bein' taken back? Who's to be boss av the masons' gang? If it's Hughy Gannon, I'm sure he'll take me on."

"'Tis not Hugh Gannon," she answered. His face fell.

"Is it Dinnis McDermot, thin? He doesn't like me anny too well, but he knows I'm a fust-class hand. Is it Dinnis?"

"No, 'tis not Dinnis."

"God help us, thin!" he moaned. "If 'tis a stranger, I'm too late. 'Tis punishment fer me

(Continued on page 76)

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People Talked About

ANOTHER of those men who worked on the farm for three dollars a month has come to the front. He is now earning \$5,000 a year. James J. Britt, the new Third Assistant Postmaster-General, got a humble start, but he kept going. Mr. Britt is from Asheville, N. C. Possibly the invigorating ozone of that vicinity helped to boost him along. His constant hard work did more. He went to the public schools, but denied himself his cherished hope of a college course. Instead, he bought all the books

by an external enemy, its people might count upon every man, every dollar, every ship and every drop of blood of their kindred across the sea." Mr. Sims is a teetotaler.



MRS. ALICE STEBBINS WELLS, of Los Angeles, Cal., is the first woman to be appointed a police officer in the United States. Chief of Police Galloway, of Los Angeles, believes there is not another instance like it in the world, and the department much enjoys the distinction brought upon it by the advent of Mrs. Wells into the rank and file. Small and slight in figure, mild and sympathetic in manner and a decidedly pretty little woman in appearance, Mrs. Wells has a quick, untiring energy and a determination to accomplish all she has set out to do. She wears no police helmet, carries no club or revolver, but, dressed in ordinary street attire, all she has to do to show that she is a regulation member of the department is to turn back the lapel of her coat and display a shining police badge. Her number is 105. Not only is Mrs. Wells the only woman police officer in the country, but the idea is original with her as well. She approached the Los Angeles department with much trepidation, wondering how the commissioners would look upon her application. Speaking of her work, Mrs. Wells is very enthusiastic. "I did not see why a woman should not become a police officer as well as a man," she says. "There is particular need of her in the department. There are many good women in every city who would gladly do more toward bringing about better and safer conditions if they only knew how to go about it. Their help is needed in every city. The silent and remoter

WHEN the gold bugs began to scamper over Missouri, Frederick W. Lehmann, of St. Louis, was the whole thing. He has been pretty much the same there before and since. The same man was among those most conspicuously spoken of for the United States Supreme Court. A few days later Mr. Taft appointed him Solicitor-General, to succeed the late Lloyd W. Bowers. The President believes Mr. Lehmann to be one of the ablest jurists in this country. And he probably is. In so great re-



JAMES J. BRITT.

A Southern farm boy who has achieved national prominence.

Copyright, Clarendon, Wash., D. C.

necessary and completed his studies at night-time after his day's work. He was elected to the chair of mathematics of North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, but declined because of a determination to practice law. He became the member of a local law firm and later successfully prosecuted indictments against revenue officials in North Carolina. He was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the tenth North Carolina district in 1906 and came within a few votes of election. Two years later he declined the proffered nomination for Governor. In 1909 Mr. Britt was appointed special counsel to the Post-office Department by the Attorney-General. He is making a study of every phase of the question of classification of mail matter in its relation to publishers and the statutes and with view to a just and sound administration of the law. On December 1st President Taft appointed Mr. Britt to his present high office. Mr. Britt is always enthusiastic in his work, courteous and broad-minded. No recent promotion has brought more satisfaction.



COMMANDER WILLIAM S. SIMS, the American naval officer who got into trouble with the President and the Navy Department because of a speech at Guildhall, London, on December 3d, has had a creditable record in his profession. He was President Roosevelt's naval aid and to him is freely given credit for the great improvement in marksmanship in the United States navy since the Spanish-American War. He is supposed to have obtained his ideas on target practice from Sir Percy Scott, of the British navy, one of the world's authorities for improving heavy gun shooting. Commander Sims met Rear-Admiral Scott when the two were with their fleets in the Orient. He was prominently identified with a coterie of naval officers who attracted attention through their criticisms of the alleged structural defects of our battleships. He married a daughter of the late Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the

MRS. ALICE STEBBINS WELLS.
The first woman police officer in the United States.

wrongs of the women, the children and the industrially oppressed often go unknown and unredressed for lack of municipal funds in the police department, and this is an opportunity for police work particularly fitted to women. Any woman adapted to the work, when vested with the law, can find much to do and direct others to do so. So many girls nowadays are untrained in the fine arts of home-making; they go astray in the great city instead. They are unskilled industrially, are pitifully ignorant of the tremendous issues of life. Fashion-drunk as with new wine, they are keyed to a constant excitement their mothers never knew. The automobile joy-ride is mowing young girls down nightly by the thousands; other thousands willingly sell their souls for gewgaws and senseless fashions. All these girls—and such that frequent the public amusement places, moving-picture shows, cheap theaters and kindred places—come under my police supervision. I am able to enter the dressing-rooms of girls in the theaters and enlist their sympathies and hear their stories—something no man police officer could do."



WHEN President Taft was making the Beverly trip his car was shunted to a float for the journey around Manhattan Island between Mott Haven and Jersey City. Mr. Taft, seated on the rear platform, observed with much interest the varied skyline of New York buildings. As the boat passed under Brooklyn Bridge, a member of the White House party said, "Mr. President, have you heard what they call this connecting link between the two boroughs?" "No," answered the President. "I don't believe so." "The Road to Yesterday," was the answer, as the informant indicated the Brooklyn side.

COMMANDER W. S. SIMS.
On the battleship Minnesota, who got into trouble over a "blood is thicker than water" speech in England.
Photo by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Interior under President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and was for years a well-known social figure in Washington. He has always been known for bluntness and enthusiasm of expression. The sentiment he is said to have given expression to and which got him into hot water, figuratively speaking, was: "I am sure that if the time should ever come when the great British empire was seriously menaced



FREDERICK W. LEHMANN.

Regarded by President Taft as one of the ablest jurists in the country.

gard did Mr. Taft hold him that he first considered Mr. Lehmann for the Court of Commerce, and his present appointment as Solicitor-General is regarded as placing him on the threshold of the Supreme Court, to which he is likely to be named before the President retires from the White House. Mr. Lehmann is a German by birth and rose to distinction in law and politics in Iowa. He was the most intimate associate of Albert B. Cummins when the two, though young men, divided the honor of being head of the Iowa bar. Cummins was a Republican and Lehmann was a Democrat. Mr. Lehmann was to the fore as a gold Democrat in Missouri in 1896. The close friendship between himself and Senator Cummins has always existed. Whether Mr. Cummins had any part in the latest selection of Mr. Lehmann, however, is doubtful. The latter was general counsel for the Wabash Railway for a number of years, and later a member of a prominent St. Louis law firm. He has earned an immense legal income for many years, but his friends know that the corporation practice has long been distasteful to him and he has wished for an opportunity for public service.



NOW COMES home to Arthur James Balfour the sting of defeat. No sooner had the British elections resulted in the return of the government with an unchanged majority than the opposition leaders and organs, in many instances, began to clamor for a change of generals. All the blame for the defeats of the Unionists in the last five years has been loaded on Mr. Balfour's shoulders. One Unionist organ declares that Mr. Balfour has "the fatal defect in a democratic leader of talking a language which the people cannot understand and of being as completely out of touch with 'the man in the street' as 'the man in the street' is out of touch with him." On the other hand, Mr. Balfour's friends claim that the Liberal victory is no victory at all, as they must rely for their majority in Parliament on the Irish Nationalists, their allies, and no government so constituted can put through such a revolutionary measure

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.
Leader of the Unionist party defeated in recent
British elections.
The Sketch.

as is the proposed reorganization of the House of Lords. Yet the fact remains that Mr. Balfour's party is not in control after a strenuous if short campaign, and so his leadership is imperiled. Mr. Balfour is one of those scholars in politics whom our British friends are so fond of holding up to American gaze for envy and emulation. Apparently even the scholar in politics has his troubles.

How One Woman Earns a Living

Showing How Fearlessness and Daring May Be Turned into a Bank Account

By FRANCES FREAR



It requires unusual courage to test the untried safety devices installed at the bottom of a huge tank of water, calculated by the management to be peopled with chorus girl mermaids, if all goes well.

ALTHOUGH women have ventured into almost every profession, those who earn their bread and butter by sheer daring are in a minority. There are a few women aeronauts and there is an occasional woman who ventures out at the wheel of a racing automobile, but as a rule my lady tries nothing that has not been previously tested and proved by man to be comparatively secure. One might expect to find an exception in the circus world, but, when one considers it, there are few feats performed by women in the circus that have not been first tried out by men. The one exception of natural daring which has come within my ken is that exhibited by a little, unknown chorus girl of the New York Hippodrome forces, who seems to be utterly unspoiled and entirely unconscious of possessing any unusual gift. Her name is Eugenie Omena. She is a daughter of French and Spanish parents, convent bred and a native of Havana, Cuba. Her calling ostensibly is that of a singer, dancer and pantomimist, but in reality it is that of a leader in all things pertaining to the staging of a big, spectacular, theatrical production which requires courage, self-possession and genuine skill.

Little Miss Omena is the highest-salaried chorus girl in the theatrical profession, not excepting any of the beauties known as show girls. With every new accomplishment of daring, her salary jumps up. Her work is so dangerous to life and limb that she has no rivals. Miss Omena's value to the Hippodrome management may be estimated by a brief resume of what she has done within the last several seasons.

When the plan of having a huge tank of water peopled by mermaids was conceived by the management of the Hippodrome two or three years ago, everything went on merrily until it came to the point of getting girls to go under the water and to stay there indefinitely, as one may now see them do at every performance. The theory of the bell-shaped vacuum into which compressed air could be pumped and which could be fitted with a seating arrangement so that the diving mermaids might clamber up and sit dangling their feet in water while enjoying dry, oxygenated air from the ankles up was all right; but who was to test it? None of the Hippodrome men wanted to tackle it and the girls shuddered at the very suggestion—that is, with one exception. "I'll try it," said little Eugenie; and she did.

The company at rehearsal saw her plunge courageously into the water and disappear, but they did not see her reappear at the given signal. The oxygen arrangement had failed to work, and upon an investigation frantically made by the management, little Miss Omena was dragged out unconscious from the bottom of the tank. Nothing daunted, she tried it again next day, and again something went wrong. Finally perfection was reached, the compressed-air arrangement worked smoothly, and after Miss Omena had demonstrated again and again that everything was O. K., one after another the girls ventured down until the mermaid squad was complete. The management's attention was again attracted to Miss Omena when the war scene was staged. In this thirty or forty horses were ridden full speed across the stage by soldiers. They plunged into the tank, two or three of them at a time, and swam from one side of the

stage to the other. The stage manager wanted a girl in this scene. The only girl who would venture anywhere near the horses was Miss Omena, who rode like a veteran with the men. One day her horse stumbled on the runway and rolled all the way to the bottom. This accident resulted in a dislocated hip for the fearless rider. The next surprise staged by the Hippodrome was a gigantic water wheel, which served as a spectacular climax to an act. This wheel reached almost to the ceiling. Upon each spoke there was to be a chorus girl. One can imagine something of these girls' mental sensations when the wheel began to turn. None of the girls would venture on this wheel until Miss Omena had demonstrated time and time again to them that it could be done without mishap. Again her services were called upon to demonstrate the security of the contrivance which resulted in presenting to Hippodrome audiences the American flag formed by forty-eight girls and which waved high in the air on the stage.

A couple of seasons ago the Hippodrome staged a jungle scene, with monkeys skipping from branch to branch of the high trees which formed part of the stage setting. Miss Omena was the star monkey. When the flying canaries were a part of the entertainment, she was the canary which flew far over the heads of the audience, almost to the first balcony, scattering flowers in her flight. This flying is not as simple as it appears. Unless one takes a posture of perfect balance before the feet leave solid foundation, the performer will spin like a top on the wire, which is attached only to a small space between her shoulders. It takes from six to eight weeks to become an expert in flying. At the present time Miss Omena is distinguishing herself as the agile passenger in a foundering yacht. She is rescued by life-savers in the storm scene. The yacht is ten feet from the surface and moves on insecure canvas waves. In being rescued, it is necessary for the performer to jump from this plunging yacht into the tossing small boat far below. During her career of daring Miss Omena has suffered all sorts of minor accidents, including broken ribs, broken toes, a scratch from a lion which required twenty stitches, a dislocated hip and a variety of minor bruises which in themselves would discourage the ordinary performer. Miss Omena is an understudy to Mademoiselle Rach, danseuse at the Hippodrome. Her ambition is to become a famous premier danseuse.



Just before the flight. The first position taken, by the prospective flyer would seem awkward to the layman. It is necessary to attain perfect balance before leaving solid foundation.

To retain a graceful position while hanging in midair, sustained only by a wire attached to a small plaque between the shoulders, is by no means as simple as it appears.



Eugenie Omena, as she really looks. This slender young woman has the reputation of being the most daring, courageous chorus girl in this country. She is the highest paid in her profession.



Dressed in her gay Indian trappings, she appears like anyone of the three hundred girls in the ballet, except for the gleam in her eye and a firmness about her chin.

January 19, 1911

Under the Sign of the Opera Glass

BY HARRIET QUIMBY



LADDIE CLIFF.
"With his little medal on." One of the fun makers on the Keith & Proctor Circuit.—*Moffett*.

tion of French plays for his American players to show their lack of ability. Although Ethel Barrymore has grown a trifle matronly for the part of *Rose Trelawny*, the vivacious leading woman of the Wells Theater.



"THE GIRL AND THE KAISER," A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HERALD SQUARE.
From left to right: Melvin Stokes, Flavia Arcaro, Thomas Richards, Lulu Glaser, Julius McVicker, Edith Decker, John Slavin and Mabel Wicks.

"TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS."

FOR HIS timely revival of "Trelawny of the Wells," which, if not one of the best, is at least one of the most interesting of Pinero's plays, Mr. Frohman should be forgiven for some of the mistakes he has made in his selection.



JULIA FRARY.
Prima donna with Elsie Janis, in "The Slim Princess," a musical success, at the Globe Theater.—*Moffett*.

"WE CAN'T BE AS BAD AS ALL THAT."

If English society be as rotten as Henry Arthur Jones's new play at the Nazimova Theater would make it, then, indeed, is there no more hope for the British nation than there was for licentious Rome. I say this not because Mr. Jones's new play is in itself immoral or calculated to make its audiences so. Mr. Jones has not pictured vice in dazzling colors, nor has he painted virtue as the lily of the purest white. He tells the story of high life, with its dissolute,



VIVIAN MARTIN.
Who will play the principal role in Frederic Thompson's daring new play, called "A Child of the Desert."

she is attractive and entirely pleasing in it. This popular young player was never cut out for tragedy, although she did make something of a success in "Mid-Channel," last season. Those who remember her as the fascinating heroine of "Captain Jinks" would like always to see her in such fluffy, girlish characters. If Mr. Frohman wants to please admirers of Miss Barrymore, he will give us also a revival of "Captain Jinks." Although some of the New York critics seem to think that there is no room for another mid-Victorian play in New York, which "Pomander Walk" has taken by storm, audiences at the Empire appear perfectly satisfied. They even go so far as to recall the players time and time again, and this without the encouragement of a claque. The real hit of the "Trelawny of the Wells" revival is scored by Louise Drew, who has heretofore appeared on the stage as a sort of ugly duckling of the Drew family. As *Avonia Bunn*, a member of the pantomime, little Miss Drew emerges from her shell and fairly scintillates. In tights and high-heeled, scarlet boots she is the cutest little actress that we have seen for many a day. I shall hope to see her in an ingenue role that will give her a better opportunity than she has had in the staid governess and elder daughter parts which have been meted out to her. George C. Boniface gave an excellent performance of *James Telfar*. The cast throughout is good and the work is most satisfactory.

gambling, immoral set. He helps to get persons of quality into all the tangled web of loose morals, lies, theft and intrigue, and then gets them out of it again by cleverly exposing them all and giving the final triumph, of course, to the sad and pathetic figure in the play, a woman who has done wrong, become repentant and sought at much sacrifice to do her best to keep right. Just what good purpose this play will serve I have not been able to determine, but I am entirely satisfied after seeing it that neither the English people nor we ourselves, to paraphrase the title of the play, "can be as bad as all that."



NAT WILLS.
"E nearly made me laugh"; recently at Keith & Proctor 5th Ave. Theater.—*Moffett*.



"THE DEEP PURPLE," AT THE LYRIC.
"Kate Fallon" (Ada Dwyer) and "Gordon Laylock" (Emmett Corrigan). "Laylock," a western "killer," tells "Kate" of his desire to be something better.—*Moffett*.

Mr. Jones showed the wisdom of experience in choosing his own players. With one or two exceptions, including Frances Jordan, who is somewhat miscast in an ingenue part, a better cast has not been seen in New York this season. Katherine Kaelred, whose beauty and talent created a place for her in the hearts of theater-goers when she appeared with Robert Hilliard in "A Fool There Was," carries the largest share of the responsibility in Mr. Jones's new play. Of this young player the author said, during his speech at the beginning of the third act, "Had I not been so fortunate as to find Miss Kaelred disengaged, I should have been obliged to take my manuscript back to England. I cannot think of any other actress who could so satisfactorily play the character." Of the other players who well deserved the applause showered upon them were Charlotte Granville, Kate Phillips, Veda McEver and William Hawtrey.

"NOBODY'S WIDOW," AT THE HUDSON THEATER.

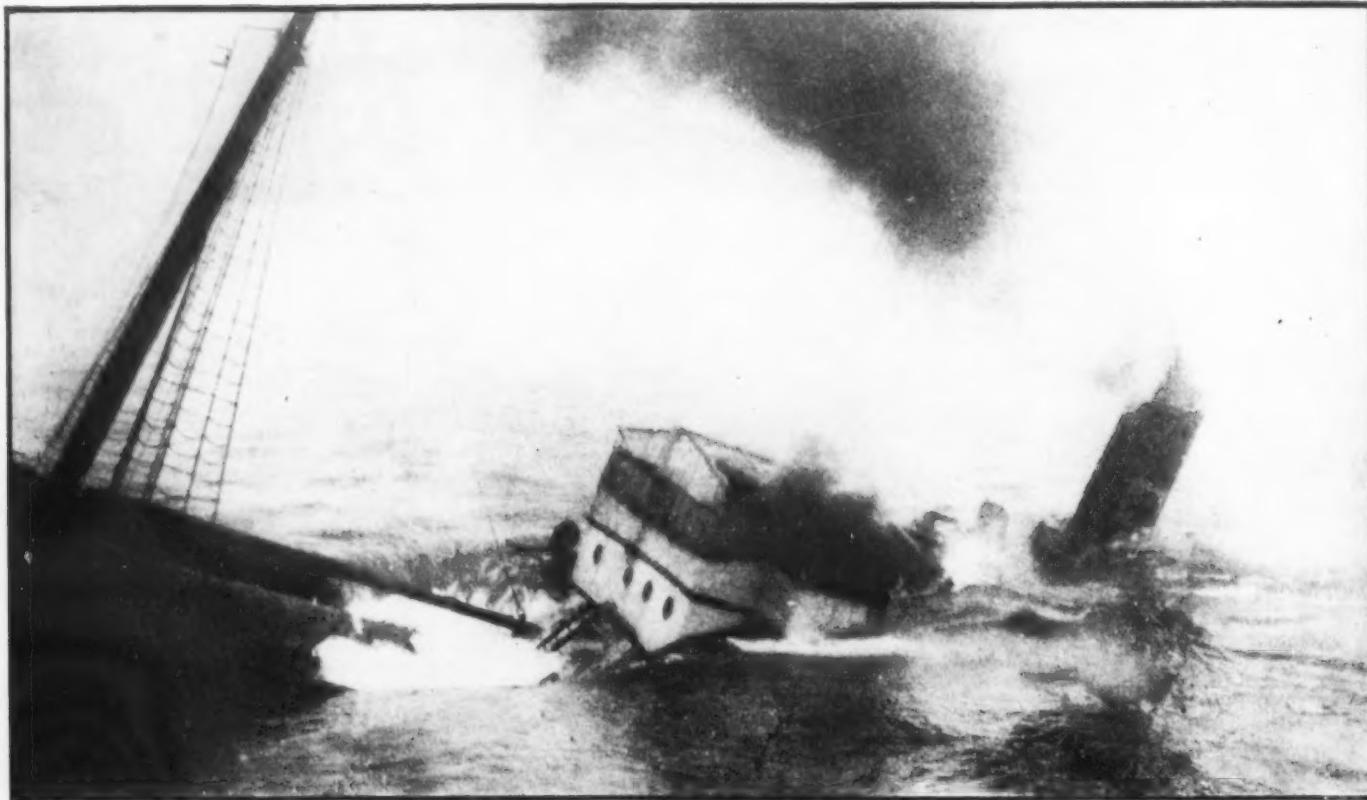
Concerning the talent of Blanche Bates, who is playing the fascinating pseudo-widow in "Nobody's Widow," at the Hudson Theater, opinion is not in the least divided. The unanimous vote is favorable. Concerning her good looks in widow's weeds, there are, however, as many opinions as hours in a day. When she first slips on the stage trailing black, topped by an ultra-

(Continued on page 75.)



SCENE FROM "DADDY DUFORD."
A. H. Allen Albert Chevalier and Violet Heming in the interesting character comedy, which serves to re-introduce Mr. Chevalier to American audiences.—*White*.

Disasters of the Past and a



SINKING OF THE "FROGNER" IN MARCH, 1907.

After a collision with the *Gedeng*, shown on the opposite side of the page, the *Frogner* with fires still burning in her boilers went down. Picture shows *Frogner* after the *Gedeng* had backed out.



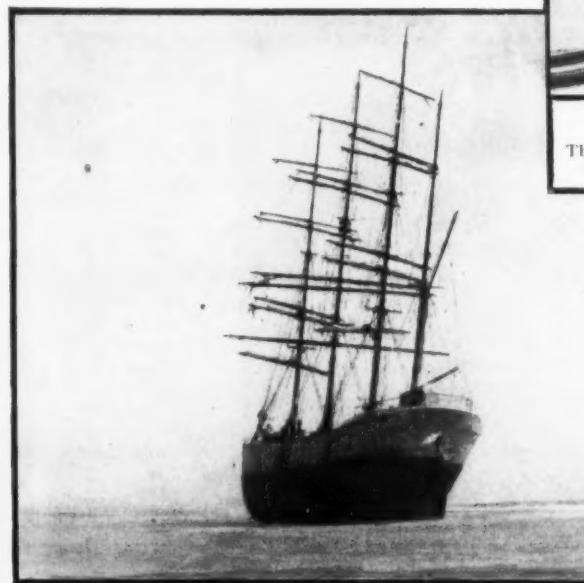
WIRELESS OPERATOR OF THE "O

Through the courage of this hero, W. J. Hayes, the lives saved. The *Olympia* went ashore near Cordova, Alaska, I



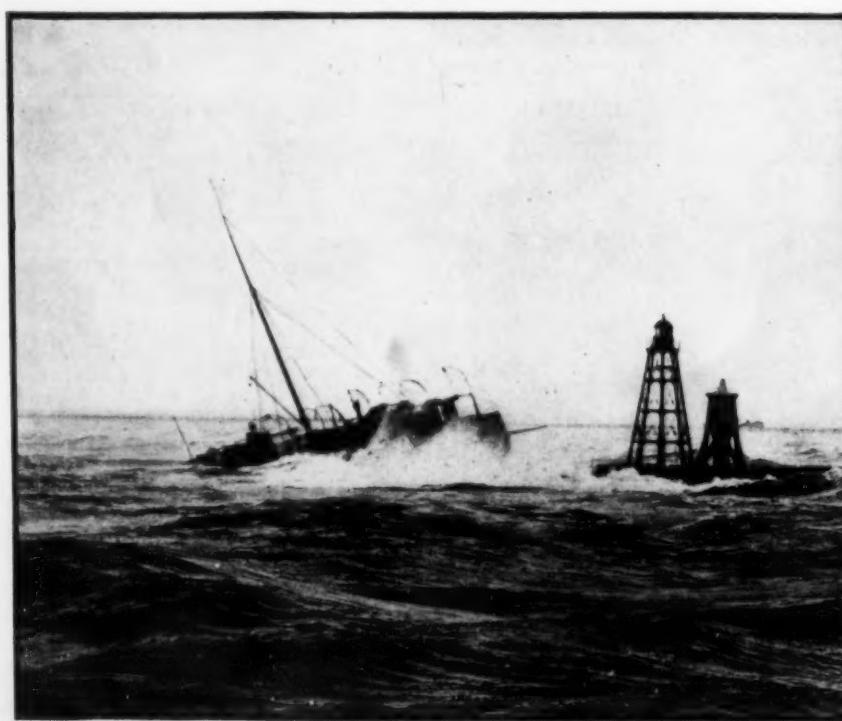
BRITISH BRIG "PRINCESS" AFTER THE STORM.

Unique wreck on the coast of Wales. As is evident from the picture, this storm overtook this unfortunate vessel with little or no time for preparation.



"PURITAN" OF GLASGOW ASHORE ON LONG ISLAND.

Wrecked February 1, 1908, in a terrible southeaster. She was pulled off February 28, of the same year, although driven far up on the beach.



WRECK OF THE "BERLIN" ON THE HOOK OF HOLLAND.

The prince-consort of Queen Wilhelmina personally led the rescue party, saving 14 out of the 111 aboard. The *Berlin* went ashore February 21, 1907, in sight of the pier at Rotterdam.



WRECK OF THE BARK "EDMUND PHINNEY."

The *Phinney* went ashore off Sandy Hook, N. J., in a blinding December storm, 1907. In five hours she went to pieces and her timbers were strewn up and down the Jersey beach.



THE C

recent wreck ne
taken ashore

and a Hero of the Present



OPERATOR OF THE "OLYMPIA."

Page of this hero, W. J. Hayes, the lives of 106 persons were

wrecked when the *Olympia* went ashore near Cordova, Alaska, December 11, 1910.



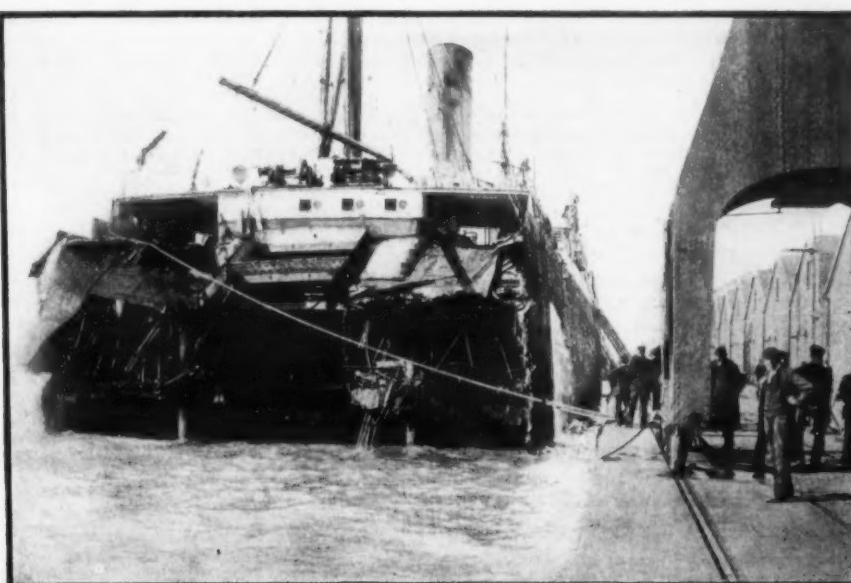
THE "GEELONG" WHICH SANK THE "FROGNER."

In March, 1907, the London steamer *Geelong*, homeward bound from Australia, collided with and sank the *Frogner*, off Beachy Head, on the south coast of England. The *Frogner* was from Christiania, Norway.



"GALENA" OF LIVERPOOL, ON PACIFIC COAST.

Wrecked November, 1906, in a fierce storm near San Francisco, a steel four-masted bark of 2,289 gross tonnage.



AFTER THE "SUEVIC" WAS PULLED OFF THE ROCKS.

On March 17, 1907, the *Suevic* went ashore on Stag Rock on the Cornish coast of England. Before she could be floated her bow had to be blown off with dynamite.



THE CARDIFF STEAMER "WIMBORNE" BREAKING UP.

In five hours she recent wreck near Land's End, the southwestern extremity of England. Twenty-seven persons were taken ashore from this vessel by the rocket apparatus, eight of them after the ship had broken in two.—*The Illustrated London News*.



THE "DAKOTA" STRANDED IN JAPAN.

This the largest vessel ever built in America was wrecked March, 1907, near Cape Nojima, Japan. She was a steel twin-screw of 622 feet. She broke up and sank.

Some Suspicious Persons

Enquired if we were "hiring" a certain "weekly" paper
to abuse us.

Of course every time a spot light is turned on from any source it offers a splendid chance to talk about the merits of the products, but 'pon honor now, we are not hiring that "Weekly."

The general reader seldom cares much for the details of "scraps."

A few may have read lately some articles attacking us and may be interested in the following:

Some time ago a disagreement arose with a "Weekly." They endorsed our foods by letter, but wanted to change the form of advertising, to which we objected.

The "Weekly" discontinued inserting our advertisements while they were negotiating for some changes they wanted in the wording and shape of the advertisements, and during this correspondence our manager gave instructions to our Advertising Department to quit advertising altogether in that "Weekly."

Quite a time after the advertising had been left out, an editorial attack came. We replied in newspapers and the scrap was on.

Then came libel suits from both sides, and some harsh words.

Generally tiresome to the public.

That "Weekly" has attacked many prominent men and reputable manufacturers.

Our Company seems prominent enough for a sensational writer to go after, hunt for some little spot to criticise, then distort, twist and present it to the public under scare heads.

So an attorney from New York spent more or less time for months in Battle Creek hoping to find impurities in our foods, or dirt in the factories. After tireless spying about he summoned twenty-five of our workmen and took their testimony. Every single one testified that the foods are made of exactly the grain and ingredients printed on the packages; the wheat, barley and corn being the choicest obtainable—all thoroughly cleaned—the water of the purest, and every part of the factories and machinery kept scrupulously clean.

That all proved disappointing to the "Weekly." There are very few factories, hospitals, private—or hotel and restaurant kitchens that could stand the close spying at unexpected times and by an enemy paid to find dirt or impurities of some kind.

In any ordinary kitchen or factory he would find something to magnify and make a noise about.

But he failed utterly with the Postum Works and products. Twenty to thirty thousand people go through the factories annually and we never enquire whether they are there to spy or not. It makes no difference to us.

He next turned to discover something about our advertising that could be criticised.

An analysis of the methods and distorted statements of the "Weekly" may interest some readers, so we take up the items one by one and open them out for inspection. We will "chain up" the harsh words and make no reference in this article to the birth, growth and methods of the "Weekly" but try to confine the discussion to the questions now at issue.

Some Facts.

Battle Creek, Michigan, December 30, 1910.

We the undersigned certify that never to our knowledge has a testimonial letter been printed by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., which did not have behind it a genuine letter signed, and believed to be an honest statement.

To the best of our knowledge and belief the Company has received upwards of fifty thousand (50,000) genuine testimonial letters.

This Company has never knowingly made nor permitted an untruthful statement regarding its products or its methods.

M. K. HOWE, Treasurer. (With Company about 14 years.)

L. J. LAMSON, Inspector of Advt's. (With Company about 9½ years.)

F. C. GRANDIN, Advertising Manager. (With Company about 13 years.)

R. M. STERRETT, M. D., Physician in charge of Scientific Dep't. (With Company about 4½ years.)

CHESTON SYER, Advt. Writer. (With Company about 3 years.)

CHARLES W. GREEN, Advt. Writer. (With Company about 5 years.)

HARRY E. BURT, General Sup't. (With Company about 13 years.)

H. C. HAWK, Assistant to Chairman. (With Company about 7 years.)

C. W. POST, Chairman. (With Company 16 years, from the beginning.)

Distortion No. 1 stated that we have been accustomed to advertise Grape-Nuts and Postum as "cure-alls for everything."

It has never been the policy of this Company to advertise Grape-Nuts or Postum to cure anything.

We say that in cases where coffee disagrees and is causing sickness its dismissal will remove the cause of the trouble, and we suggest the use of Postum for the reason that it furnishes a hot, palatable morning beverage, and contains natural elements from the grain which can be used by nature to assist in rebuilding nerve centres that coffee may have broken down.

Likewise Grape-Nuts food does not cure anything, but it does assist nature tremendously in rebuilding, provided the undigestible food that has been used is discontinued and Grape-Nuts taken in its place.

Charge No. 2 states that the passage of the National Food & Drugs Act compelled us to drop from the packages some assertions regarding the nutritive value of Grape-Nuts.

We have never been "compelled" to make any change.

Since the beginning it has been a universal rule to print clearly on every package exactly what the contents are made of.

Before the passage of the Pure Food Law the packages stated that Grape-Nuts food was made of wheat and barley.

We did not esteem the small amount of salt and yeast as of value enough to speak of, but after the new Law came in we became as technical as the officials at Washington and added the words "yeast" and "salt," although we have no recollection of being asked to.

We believed that our statement that Grape-Nuts will supply elements to nourish the brain and nerve centres is

true and bring authorities to support the fact.

Some State chemists believed this a gross exaggeration, and inasmuch as the Food Dept. at Washington could easily harass grocers, pending a trial on the disputed question, we concluded that much the better way would be to eliminate from our packages such claims, however certain we may be that the claims are true.

Another statement objected to reads as follows:

"The system will absorb a greater amount of nourishment from one pound of Grape-Nuts than from ten pounds of meat, wheat, oats or bread."

Some Department chemists deceive themselves as well as the public.

"Calorie" is the word which defines a unit of heat determined by the amount necessary to raise one kilogram of water one degree centigrade. On this basis a table of calories is prepared, showing the percentage of different kinds of food.

Butter shows 8.60; Grape-Nuts, 3.96; milk, 0.70. Remember the statement on the package spoke of the nourishment the system would absorb, but did not

speak of the calories of heat contained in it; for the heat is not nourishment, and the nourishment cannot be judged by the number of heat units, notwithstanding the fact that certain chemists would have the public believe so.

As an illustration: Attempt to feed a man sixty days on butter alone, with its 8.60 calories. The man would die before the experiment had run sixty days.

Then, take Grape-Nuts with 3.96 and milk with 0.70,—the two combined equal 4.66,—about one-half the number of calories contained in butter. The man fed for sixty days on this food would be well nourished, and could live not only sixty days, but six months on that food alone, and we do not hesitate to say from our long knowledge of the sustaining power of the food that a man at the end of sixty days would be of practically

the same weight as when he started,—if he be a man of normal weight.

We will suppose that from his work he lost a pound a day and made up a pound each day from food. If that premise proved to be true, the man in sixty days' time would make sixty pounds of tissue to replace what had been lost, and this would be done on Grape-Nuts and milk with half the number of calories of butter, upon which no one can sustain life.

Therefore, we have reason to believe that our contention is right that concentrated food like Grape-Nuts, which is partly digested and ready for easy assimilation by the body, presents more nourishment than the system will absorb than many other forms of food; and we will further say that, in cases of digestive troubles where meat, white bread and oats cannot be digested, Grape-Nuts and milk contain more nourishment than the system will absorb than many pounds of these other foods.

Distortion No. 3 charges that our testimonials were practically all paid for and rewritten in Battle Creek.

These testimonials were demanded by the opposing lawyers. Naturally this demand was refused, for they are held in vaults and kept safe to prove the truth, and are not to be delivered up on demand of enemies.

Testimony at the trial brought out the fact that we never printed a single testimonial that we did not have the genuine letter back of. Many of these letters came spontaneously. A record was kept of twelve hundred and four (1,204) letters received in one month from people who wrote that they had either entirely recovered their health or been benefited by following our suggestions on food and beverages.

On three or four occasions in the past ten or twelve years we printed broadcast in papers offers of prizes to users of Postum and Grape-Nuts,—two hundred \$1.00 prizes, one hundred \$2.00,

twenty of \$5.00 and five of \$10.00 each,—stating that each must be an honest letter with name and address. We agreed not to publish names, but to furnish them to enquirers by letter. These letter writers very generally answered those who wrote to them, and verified the truth of the statements.

Under this agreement not to publish names, literally scores of letters came from doctors. We kept our word and neither printed their names nor surrendered the letters.

Right here notice an "imitation spasm." The "Weekly" says: "Post got those testimonials by advertising for them. In New York he used for that purpose the New York Magazine of —, whose editor is now in the Federal Penitentiary for fraudulent use of the mails. For example, Post announced in that magazine in 1907, etc." (then follows our prize competition).

We used nearly all of the papers and magazines in New York and the rest of America, but the sensational writer gives the impression to his readers that the only magazine we used was one "whose editor is now in the Federal Penitentiary," etc., something that we know nothing of the truth of now, and never did. Space was bought in the magazine spoken of on a business basis for the reason that it went to a good class of readers. The incident seems to have furnished an opportunity for a designing writer to deceive his readers.

We look upon honest human testimony from men and women as to the means by which they recovered health as of tremendous value to those in search of it. Our business has been conducted from the very first day upon lines of strict integrity and we never yet have published a false testimonial of human experience. Many of these letters covered numerous sheets; some, if printed, would spread over half a page of newspaper. If we would attempt to print one such letter in every one of the thousands of papers and magazines we use, the cost for printing

that one letter would run into many thousands of dollars.

We boil down these letters exactly as a newspaper writer boils his news,—sticking sacredly to the important facts and eliminating details about the family and other unimportant matters. This work of boiling down, or editing, is done honestly, and with a full knowledge of our responsibility; but notice the art of the "twister" in the way he presents to his readers this matter of testimonials.

Distortion No. 4. This is a bad one. It reads as follows: "The only famous physician whose name was signed to a testimonial was produced in Court by Colliers and turned out to be a poor old brokendown homeopath, who is now working in a printing establishment. He received ten dollars (\$10.00) for writing his testimonial."

We will wager ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) with any investigator that we have, subject to inspection of any fair committee, upward of three hundred (300) communications from physicians, many of them expressing the highest commendation of our products; but these will not now or ever be turned over to the publisher for his use.

Notice the statement in this charge: "The only famous physician whose name was signed to Postum testimonial, etc."

The truth is, this Dr. Underwood was one of a great many physicians who have not only written commendatory words about the value of our foods, but every now and then some physician writes an article on coffee or on food, and sends it to us with a suggestion of compensation for his time and medical knowledge. Previous to the time when we employed physicians in our own business, we occasionally employed a doctor to write an article on coffee, always insisting that the article be an honest expression of his opinion and research.

The "Weekly" hunted up this physician, and because he seemed to be poor and, as it says, "brokendown," had him brought to Court to be exposed before a jury as the "only physician that had ever indorsed Grape-Nuts"; but, much to the chagrin of the "Weekly," when our attorneys asked him if the article he wrote about coffee was true, he replied, "yes."

Statement No. 5 reads: "The health officers of Mich., Maine, Penn., New Hamp., and other States in their official bulletins have for years been denouncing as preposterous and fraudulent the claims made by the Postum Cereal Company." We do not recall any criticism except from Mich., Penn., Maine and S. Dakota.

The average reader might think that the opinions expressed by the State Officials are always correct, but that conclusion is not borne out by facts.

As an illustration: About thirteen years ago the Dairy and Food Commission of Michigan for some personal reason printed a severe criticism on us for making Postum of Barley (according to his official chemist) at market price and selling too high. He was shown there was never a grain of barley used in Postum. His report was false and misleading. The Governor dismissed him.

We believe that most of the State officials are honest, and on the other hand we are firmly convinced that some of their conclusions cannot be substantiated by facts in scientific research.

They never criticise the purity of our foods; for so much we are thankful.

If our conclusions in regard to its being a brain food differ from theirs, and we are both honest, they have rather the advantage, because under the law they

can order us to eliminate from the package any statement if it disagrees with their opinion. Otherwise they would harass grocers.

Spasm No. 6 says: "The most dangerous thing in the world for one threatened with appendicitis is to eat any food whatever. Notwithstanding he knew that danger, C. W. Post advertised Grape-Nuts at fifteen cents a package for those so threatened."

This is intended to muddle the reader into believing that we put out Grape-Nuts as a cure for appendicitis.

Mr. Post, himself, has had probably as wide experience as any other man in America in the study and observation of food as related to the digestive organs, and we proved in Court by the physicians and surgeons on the witness stand that the predominating cause of appendicitis is undigested food, and that it is necessary to quit eating food, and when the body requires food again, use a predigested food, or at least one easy of digestion.

Dr. Ochsner, in his work on appendicitis, refers directly to the use of the well-known predigested foods that can be obtained on the market. He also brought out the interesting fact that in "after treatment" it is advantageous to take on a predigested food.

The price of the package (referred to by the weekly) is not known by us to have any relation to the question.

Our advice to stop using indigestible food in bowel troubles and to use Grape-Nuts food has been a great blessing to tens of thousands of people, and we hope will continue to bless a good many more in the succeeding years.

No. 7 is a live wire. It refers to C. W. Post and his studies and experience in "Suggestive Therapeutics," or "Mental Healing," which further lead to a most careful and systematic study of the effect of the mind on the digestive and other organs of the body.

He attended clinics in Europe and fitted himself for a future career in which he has become known as one of the food experts of the world, fitted to judge both from the material as well as the mental side of the question.

For about eight years previous to 1891 he was an invalid. In that year, after being under the care of several well-known physicians, he was quickly healed by what to him was a curious and not well-understood method. Sufficient to say he became a well man, weighing about 185 pounds.

This experience challenged his investigation into causes of disease and their amelioration. Those studies and experiences developed a very profound reverence for a Supreme Power which directly operates upon the human being, and this reverence for the Infinite became to him a form of religion which included honesty of purpose toward his fellow-man—a statement which will be indorsed by every one who knows him closely.

He will make a public announcement in detail of these facts, and the Postum Company will cause that statement to be published in newspapers and magazines in due time. We suggest the reader look for it.

Prevarication No. 8. "Post spends nearly a million a year in advertising and relies on that to keep out of the newspapers the dangerous nature of the fraud he is perpetrating on the public."

The Postum Company does pay out upward of a million a year for trade announcements. Newspaper men believe

our statements truthful or they would not print them. Large numbers of newspaper men use our products.

They are capable of telling the public whether or not we "bribe" them.

It may have escaped notice that we did not "bribe" that particular weekly.

No. 9 states that the amount of the verdict will "be devoted by the 'weekly' to exposing fraud."

This is almost real humor.

We have two suits pending against the "weekly," total, \$500,000.00.

We haven't "devoted" the sum to any particular purpose yet.

Item 10 is a "discovery" that wheat bran is a part of Postum.

But the criticism neglected to mention that for years every Postum package announced in plain type that the outer covering of wheat (bran) made part of the beverage.

They ignorantly fell into a trap here, not knowing enough of food value to know that "Taka-Diastase," the article used by physicians the world over for "starch indigestion," is made from "wheat bran."

So we use that part of the wheat berry because it contains the element needed to develop the valuable diastase in manufacture. Good Postum is impossible without this part.

These self-appointed critics do make some laughable blunders through ignorance, but—be patient.

Item 11 is an illustration of the squirming and twisting of the sensational writer delivering distorted matter to his readers.

While on the witness stand Mr. Post testified to his studies in Anatomy, Physiology, Dietetics and Psychology,—all relating to the preparation and digestion of food. Asked to name authorities studied, he mentioned six or eight from memory and commented on some clinical experience covering several years in annual journeys to Europe.

Now notice the distortion. (Copy from the printed criticism.)

"He (Post) pointed out a pile of books in possession of his attorneys as the very ones he had read."

(Notice,—"the very ones he had read," leading the reader to believe that they were the only ones.)

"Did you consult the books from these editions?" was asked.

"From those and various editions," answered Post.

The attorney "picked up book after book from the pile and showed the title pages to the jury,—all except two had been published since 1905."

This is an example of distortion and false coloring to produce an unfavorable impression.

The facts are Mr. Post purposely introduced the latest editions that could be obtained of prominent authorities to prove by them the truth of his statements regarding appendicitis and the analysis of brain, also the latest conclusions in regard to the action of the digestive organs. These works are:

Human Physiology, by Raymond.

Physiological Chemistry, by Simon.

Digestive Glands, by Pawlow.

Hand Book of Appendicitis, by Ochsner.

Physiological Chemistry, by Hammarsten.

Biochemic System of Medicine, by Carey.

The "Weekly" carefully eliminates from its printed account testimony regarding the years of research and study by Mr. Post in fitting himself for his work, and would lead the reader of the distorted article to believe that his education began since 1905.

Distortion No. 12 reports Mr. Post as a "dodging witness."

His eye is not of the shifty kind observed in the head of one of his chief critics. On the witness stand Mr. Post looks quietly but very steadily straight into the eyes of the haggling, twisting lawyer, trying by all his art to ask double-barreled questions and bull-doze and confuse a witness.

The "dodging" it seems consisted of replying, "I don't know."

Opposing counsel holds a book in his hand while he queries,—

"I want to know if there is a single thing in your whole book here that suggests any particular kind of food." Then followed some discussion between attorneys.

When Mr. Post was allowed to reply, he said, "I don't know until I read the book over to see."

This book, it turns out, was written by Mr. Post seventeen years ago and probably has not been read carefully by him in the last fifteen years. It would require a remarkable memory to instantly say "yes" or "no" as to what a book of 147 pages did or did not contain, without reading it over,—but such conservative and well-balanced answers are construed by sensation-seekers to be "dodging."

The attorney sought by every art to impress the Jury with the fact that Mr. Post's belief in the power of Mind in relation to the body branded him as unreliable and worse.

The following is quoted from one of the questions:—
(The lawyer reading from the book.)

"The writer of these pages desires to say nothing of himself other than as a simple instrument through which the Divine Principle chooses to manifest itself by precept and example."

"Skill in mental practice is gained in the same way as skill in any department of science—by observation, study, experience and the ability to evolve correct conclusions."

"Read carefully, thoughtfully no more than twenty pages daily. Afterward seek an easy position where you will not be disturbed. Relax every muscle. Close your eyes, and go into the silence where mind is plastic to the breathings of spirit and where God talks to the Son. The thoughts from Divine Universal Mind come as winged angels and endow you with a healing power. If you go into the silence humble and trusting, you will come out enriched and greatly strengthened in body by contact even for a short time with the Father of all life and all power. You will feel refreshed in every way and food taken will digest readily as the stomach works smoothly when under the influence of a Higher Power."

"I ask you if you did not write that, and if you did not believe it when you wrote it."

For a moment the Court Room was in absolute silence.

Mr. Post slowly leaned forward over the rail, pointed his finger at the Atty's face to emphasize his reply and with eyes that caused those of the Attorney to drop he said, "Yes, I am proud to say I did."

After all the smoke of legal battle blows away, the facts will stand out clearly and never be forgotten that Postum, Grape-Nuts, and Post Toasties are perfectly pure, have done good honest service to humanity for years, the testimonials are real and truthful and the business conducted on the highest plane of commercial integrity.

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Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

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youngest member of the
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevance to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE extraordinarily feverish unrest of the American people is attracting the attention of the world. Valentine Chirol, of the London *Times*, spoke of this in a recent article. He attributes our discontent and the unreasonable attitude of the public toward rich men to the fact that many of the latter are what might be called "carpet-bag rich"—that is, men who have come into their estates "without years of long, stern training in business economics." These are very properly criticised for their lack of responsibility, their extravagance and lavishness. It is not surprising that the public is offended by monkey dinners, dog funerals, hundred-dollar-a-plate dinners to flashy actresses, diamond collars for pet dogs and similar manifestations of senseless prodigality so frequently reported in the press, many of them, we trust, without foundation.

If, as Mr. Chirol says, the resentment aroused by the extravagance of a few silly possessors of wealth is responsible

This conclusion of an unbiased and well-meaning foreign critic deserves the special consideration of the American people. I therefore call it to the attention of my readers. I ask them this question: "Who will suffer by a business depression? Will it be the rich or the poor? Who will be driven to the soughouses when the factories close? Will it be those who have been running

(Continued on page 73.)

January Bond Circular

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This Material Age.

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Seattle man (astonished)—“Well, what do you think of that? Why, I saw photographs of that heap twenty years ago!”

Roman guide (loftily)—“Quite likely, sir.”

Seattle man—“But why in thunder aren't those ruins cleared away and a modern coliseum erected?”

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 72.)

the factories or those who work in them? Is not the welfare of both concerned?”

Proud-spirited persons often quarrel about a trifling. Both may be in the wrong or both may be partly right, but neither will give way. In many instances a quarrel between two business partners over a trifling matter has led to the disruption of a firm and the ruin of a profitable business. A happy family has been broken up by a single cross word. Nations have been brought into bloody conflict because of a misunderstanding of which both should have been ashamed and for which both have been sorry after the sacrifice has been made. Why should we not all stop and think? Why should we be carried away on a wave of hysteria? Why should we believe all that the muck-rakers and yellow press are printing about men and women of prominence on their sensational pages? Granted that now and then a silly rich man or woman makes a fool of himself or herself by a ridiculous display of extravagance, is it not a fact that we are all living a little beyond our means?

Was the vast crowd that thronged the streets of New York on New Year's Eve and that swarmed into the restaurants where nothing but champagne was served and that spent, according to the newspapers, in one single night, \$1,500,000 for food and wine, \$170,000 for theaters, \$50,000 for candy, \$75,000 for flowers and \$10,000 for cigars, all made up of the reckless rich? By no means. It was the night for everybody to spend who had the money or who could borrow or get it any way. Many who celebrated the opening of the new year in this frivolous and foolish fashion were clinching their fists the next day in denunciation of railroads, corporations, the trusts and the possessors of “tainted wealth.”

The people like to be fooled, they like to be extravagant, they like to be envious and they care very little whether they are just or unjust when their passions or their selfish instincts are aroused. I say they like to be fooled. I refer to the constant exposure by the Post-office Department of the wildest and most impossible bunco schemes through which it is estimated the people have been defrauded of \$100,000,000 a year for many years past. I have frequently referred to the Tom Lawson schemes and to the army of blind unfortunates who followed the leadership of an unscrupulous Wall Street gambler. A quack remedy institution in one of our largest cities, which has been advertising its cure-alls for many years, was compelled to plead guilty the other day of misbranding its goods. Its so-called cures were found to be made of nothing but sugar in one instance. Yet the people bought these remedies, used them and even gave certificates of their efficacy. All the people of this country are not in the category of the silly class. By no means. But the trouble is that the silly few can make more noise and disturbance than all the thoughtful masses put together. The amazing thing is that the latter do not assert themselves more vigorously.

President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna Railroad, recently said, “It is surprising that the stockholders of the corporations do not ever seem to have realized that they have any interest in the legislation passed during recent years regulating and reducing the rates of the transportation companies and increasing their expenses.” As Mr. Truesdale further remarks, “It is a marvel that the railway employes and the stockholders of the corporations should not long ago have awakened to the fact that they are vitally interested in the prosperity of our railroads and that sooner or later their incomes will be seriously curtailed if the attacks are not discontinued so that the railroads could be given a fair show to do business on a fair basis.” Ex-President Mather, of the Rock Island, said that Federal regulation had put the railroads in such a position that their credit was imperiled and that when the government did this it should go further and lend the credit of the country to the railroads and assist them in their difficulties.

This utterance has attracted wide attention. It shows the serious nature of the situation and justifies all that I have repeatedly said on the same line in discussing this question with the million readers of **LESLIE'S**. If these readers would write letters to their congressmen and representatives in the State Legis-



The Whitcomb-Blaidsell Machine Tool Co.,
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THE great difficulty with the average investor is how to inform himself as to the best stocks to buy and where to buy them.

Three of the best New England manufacturing stocks to be bought today, in my judgment, are as follows:

The Uswoco Mills, of Lawrence, Mass.

7% Guaranteed Preferred Stock.

The Uswoco Mills are leased to the United States Worsted Company, one of the largest and most prosperous textile manufacturing companies in New England. Present price, \$110 per share, to net 6.3%. Send for Circular A.

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7% Convertible Preferred Stock.

This old-established company shows remarkable earnings. The convertible feature of this stock is very valuable. Present price, \$110 per share, to net 6.3%. Send for Circular B.

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Rome, N. Y.: Under existing conditions Steel common with the threat of tariff revision and with a large percentage of its factories not running full looks like the best on your list on which to realize. On the other hand, S. P., New York Central and Atchison in common with all the other railroads would undoubtedly suffer from reduced net earnings unless the proposed rate increase were permitted.

Farm Wanted, Toledo, O.: You can get a list of farms in New York State and in other States without charge. Some State agricultural departments prepare such lists for public distribution. These are in pamphlet form with illustrations. Some of the farms are very cheap and have been abandoned for various reasons so that they can be bought at a sacrifice. Of course, the State departments take great care to state the facts accurately. For the New York list write to the Department of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y. For the Massachusetts list write to the same department at Boston. You can mention Jasper if you desire.

J. Z., New York: 1. If we were assured that the iron and steel tariff schedules would not be materially changed Steel pref. would look like a better purchase than S. P. common. 2. The annual report of American Ice just issued states that expenditures for real estate, buildings and machinery of \$2,705,000 have been made since 1904 of which only nearly \$1,500,000 has been spent in up-keep and improvements, and all this has been charged to operating expenses. The earnings for the year show a total net profit of nearly \$480,000, or about 2 per cent. on the stock of the American Ice Securities Co., the holding company. On such a statement the price of the stock does not look dear. With energetic, wide-awake management it could pay dividends.

(Continued on page 77.)



Scientific Tariff Revision.

SOME who condemn Congress for attempting to make a satisfactory revision of the tariff in five months are now ready to denounce the tariff board because it is not ready to report on revision in the same length of time. The board was created in order to make a scientific, schedule-by-schedule investigation on the basis of comparative cost of production here and abroad. It has concentrated its attention so far on the wool, cotton and three other main schedules, and on none of these is it yet ready to report. The chairman says the board must be given time for its work, that it will not, in response to popular pressure or unthinking clamor, agree to substitute for facts any half-formed guesses or opinions.

The board has familiarized itself with the methods of other governments in tariff making, and Henry S. Emery, the chairman, states that in no country of Europe has the examination of industrial conditions and the cost of production been so thorough as that contemplated by our board. The board understands fully that the cost of production is a variable quantity and that even in the same localities and the same factories it varies from month to month. When asked what cost he would take, the highest or lowest, the chairman replied, “We shall not select any one, but shall carefully consider all, attempting to give to each its due significance. It is exactly here that it becomes necessary to apply good sense to figures. We can never work out a figure in dollars and cents and say, ‘This is the cost of production.’ But from all the figures we can get a knowledge of cost conditions which will be both comprehensive and practical.”

M. Silver Lake, Minn.: The convertible debenture stock of the Canadian Northern is not regarded as in the investment class but is a promising speculation. The purpose of the sale is to secure additional funds for development and extension. A. Rockaway, N. J.: I can get no track of the Manhattan Co-operative Real Estate Co. nor of the Alamo Electric concern. I can't quite understand why anyone should buy stock regarding which they have no specific information. This is not the way to make money.

B. Escanaba, Mich.: If you take your profit in Nipissing you are so much in. You may not make all the profit but you run no risk of loss. Mining is uncertain. If I were able to get an inside report I could advise you better. Exercise your best judgment.

L. Norwich, Conn.: A man with a moderate amount to invest would hardly be wise to put it all into speculative stock like Steel common. No one should put his “last cent” into a purely speculative venture. Why not buy the preferred with an assurance of dividends or, at least, a much better assurance than the common possesses.

J. C. B., Lockport, N. Y.: 1. The Continental Copper Mining and Smelting Co. has a capital of \$3,000,000 with an authorized bond issue of \$600,000. It owns the Dakota Calumet Co., which is also highly capitalized. The stock is speculative. 2. I am unable to get information in reference to Atlantic Midway Oil.

In answering advertisements please mention “**LESLIE'S WEEKLY**.”

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THIS PICTURE, "Sally in Our Alley," beautifully colored, mounted on heavy paper 12 x 16 inches, from our latest painting by James Montgomery Flagg, and a handsomely illustrated catalogue giving full descriptions of our complete line of engravings, both for 25 cents.

A copy of this picture alone will cost you 50 cents when this special offer is withdrawn. Take advantage of this opportunity.

No collection of pictures is complete without "Sally in Our Alley," by one of the most famous artists in America.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains a very complete list of lively subjects from which to choose engravings suitable for your library, den, parlor, living room or billiard room or as holiday, birthday or wedding gifts. Order now!

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2 Gallons for \$5. Fulton Straight whiskey highest medicinal thoroughly matured, in Myers patent demijohns. To prove Fulton is best you need

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FREE—4 miniature bottles of Selected Fulton with every 2 gallon order, & with 3 gallon orders, accompanied by cash. If not satisfied with whiskey return; and, if paid for, all your money will be refunded by first mail.

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Write for our book, "A Fair Customer," and price list—sealed

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The undersigned desires to open correspondence with one man in cities and towns in the United States and Canada with the view of making permanent engagements to represent an old established concern, well and favorably known throughout the United States.

We prefer young men between the ages of 22 and 35 and incline toward men who have a business connection, part of their time unoccupied. **Only reputable men** with Bank references or strong letters of endorsement need answer this advertisement.

Insurance men, real estate men with good connections or traveling salesmen now covering other towns or states, who have part of their time free, might easily represent us.

We do **not** want canvassers or house to house agents, but instead live energetic business men with initiative, who really know how to select, handle, and train bright hustling boys and young men.

The service is pleasant and profitable and payment will run from \$6.00 to \$72.00 per week for the work. The amount depends upon ability and the population and territory covered.

Anyone interested in this advertisement must write at once enclosing references, as it is our desire to make **permanent engagements during the month of January**, and naturally the young men writing the most forcible letters and enclosing the strongest references, will earn the preference.

Address for full information, application forms, etc.,

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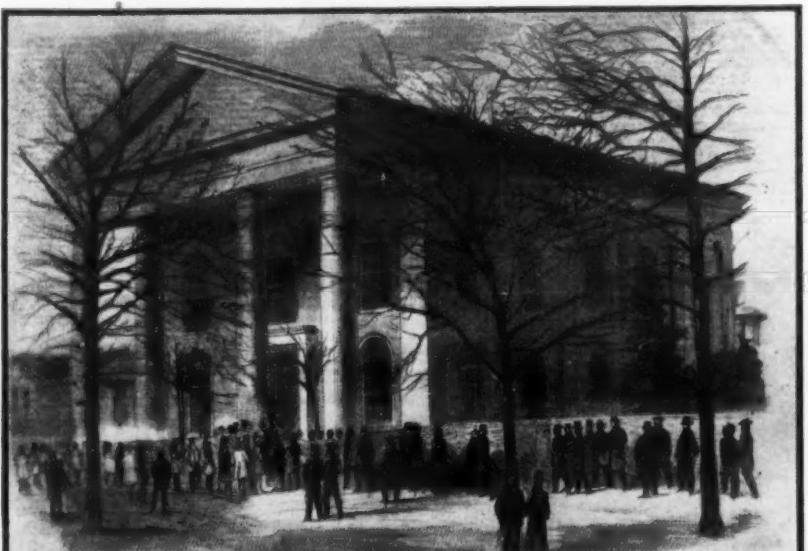
Semi-teetotalism in England.

A MOVEMENT for semi-teetotalism, which if adopted here would play havoc with the American habit of drinking at the bar, has gained great headway in England. A "no drink between meals" movement was started eight years ago by the London *Daily Mail*, the aim being to prevent drinking except at luncheon and dinner. The membership has now reached 350,000, over 75,000 having been added during the past year. According to Secretary Blenkhorn, one of the most remarkable features of the movement is that, though it was designed to promote semi-teetotalism, it is resulting in making total abstainers as well, many of those who sign the pledge striking out the words, "except at my midday and evening meals." To such a movement many men are doubtless drawn who would not be at all interested in a propaganda to produce total abstainers. The American habit of drinking at the bar, with the custom of treating, makes our country an even more fertile field for such a reform than England. It has proven itself a good movement in behalf of temperance and we ought to have it here.

Good Work Well Done.

WE HAVE never thought of the Y. M. C. A. as in the least respect snobbish. We do not think so now, even though a professor of sociology says so. In an address before the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs, Professor William Bailey, of Yale University, criticised the Y. M. C. A. for erecting handsome buildings in the best parts of cities, where they are handy enough for bank clerks, but inconvenient of access to boys who live in less favored sections of the city. This criticism is unjust of an institution which in the beginning was designed to help poor boys rather than the sons of the rich and which in its present era of large and finely appointed buildings has not departed from its purpose. No other institution offers such large privileges for so small a fee as the Y. M. C. A., and until its fees become prohibitive or until we see evidence that the snobbish spirit has entered its ranks we will stand by it in its unequalled work for young men. Its work is not to be confounded with that of the rescue mission, which takes the man who has fallen and helps him make a man of himself again. The Y. M. C. A. seeks to prevent the conditions that make rescue work necessary. Its aim is to take boys and young men and, by appealing to all three sides of their nature, to help them poor boy coming to the city from wherever they may be.

SOUTH CAROLINA FIFTY YEARS AGO.



WHERE SOUTH CAROLINA'S SECESSION CONVENTION OF DECEMBER 17, 1860, WAS HELD.
The Baptist church at Columbia, S. C., then situated on Plain Street, near Sumter.



SPIKING THE GUNS AT FORT MOULTRIE, ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT, 1860.
Colonel Anderson, commanding the Federal forces, evacuated the fort and retired to Sumter.
Reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly of January 5, 1861, and copyrighted.

Why the Canal Must Be Fortified.

(Continued from page 63.)

with him. Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, has advanced the idea of guarding the canal and its entrances by a flotilla of submarine torpedo boats. He declares they would be an effective agency and could be maintained at comparatively small expense.

To the soldier and the sailor, however, there is nothing that appeals so much as a twelve or fourteen inch gun that can hurl an armor-piercing projectile into the vitals of an enemy's ship as far away as the human eye can discern an offensive object on the horizon of the sea. It has been suggested that the ships of the line of the navy might be employed in guarding the canal. This would be a splendid idea in a war between two other Powers, but if the United States were engaged in hostilities there would be other and more imperative work for the battleships to do. Army and navy officers alike are agreed that the canal should be fortified with modern coast defense rifles. The recent talk about aeroplanes making fortifications useless has no greater weight as an argument against fortifying the canal than it has against the building of new battleships.

President Taft believes that the building of the canal will make for economy in the naval establishment. He thinks the canal will just double the effectiveness of the navy and will make it possible for one fleet to protect both coasts. The people of the Pacific States have long complained of the fact that no battleships are kept on that coast. When the canal is finished, the fleet probably will be seen as often in the Pacific ports in the future as it has been in Atlantic ports in the past. The fleet will not be divided, however. It will be maintained as one big fighting force. Until the canal is completed, President Taft will continue to urge Congress to provide for two super-Dreadnaughts each year. When the canal is in operation he thinks the building program can well be cut down to one battleship a year.

And when will the canal be completed? Take it from Colonel George W. Goethals, U. S. A. (the Man behind the Shovel), that ships can be put through from the Atlantic to the Pacific as early as December 1st, 1913. And Colonel Goethals generally knows what he is talking about. His word is law on the isthmus, and his courage, his ability and his overwhelming confidence have proved an inspiration to every man connected with or interested in the canal, from President Taft down to the most lowly of the West Indian negroes at work in the trenches.

The official date of the opening of the canal will remain January 1st, 1915. The guaranteee of the United States goes with that definite promise. Colonel Goethals, whose official designation is chief engineer and chairman of the canal commission, says he wants the canal to be in operation for a whole year before the official opening date. He wants this time in which to train the big operating force, to get the machinery working smoothly and to ascertain the exact time that passage through the big waterway can be guaranteed. During this period of trying out or "shaking down" the canal, ships will be permitted to use it. They will do so, however, at their own risks as to delays. When Colonel Goethals says the canal will be opened officially January 1st, 1915, he means that at that time the canal will be perfect in all its details.

With the construction problems all solved, the date of the opening fixed and the work on cuts, locks and dams so far advanced that it does not require the imagination of the engineer to see that a canal is there, the authorities on the isthmus are beginning to take up for consideration their recommendations as to the future government of the canal zone and the management of the waterway itself.

The military form of government, with one supreme head, has proved so effective in the construction of the canal that most people who have been to the isthmus and have studied the situation there are in favor of its continuance. Colonel Goethals undoubtedly is a czar; but he is a czar who does the right thing at the right time and in the right way, and he is a much-beloved despot. When President Taft addressed a meeting of some five thousand of the canal employees at Paraiso, in November, the re-

ception which was accorded to Colonel Goethals was wonderfully impressive.

Colonel Goethals has advanced ideas as to the operation of the canal. He believes that the government should take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself to make the canal an apaying institution. To this end he would have the government take over and include in its management the furnishing not only to the navy, but to the public drydock and repair shop facilities, and the sale of coal, oil and other ship supplies. President Taft is in hearty sympathy with and has promised his support to this plan. He believes that it is not only a good business proposition for the government, but will prevent anything that even has the appearance of a monopoly or favoritism in a government concession.

No one can realize what has been and is being accomplished on the isthmus without making a personal inspection of the canal. The work is too big for a camera to give anything like an adequate idea of it.

There has been much talk that the giant locks might be dynamited by a stealthy foe some dark and stormy night and the canal would be put out of commission. The outward walls of the locks are forty feet of solid concrete. The dividing wall is sixty feet in thickness. It would take a stealthy foe many a long, dark and stormy night to drill sufficient holes and place enough dynamite to "blow up" one of these locks.

The traveler to Panama, making his first journey, takes with him a lot of these notions gained from sensational stories printed in the United States. He finds at Panama a supreme confidence that knocks out all these notions, and, be he Missourian or not, he is "shown" things that speak for themselves. The slides in Culebra cut have been vastly exaggerated. They do not cause the slightest worry at Panama. Allowance has been made for all possible future slides and for the sloping of the banks at the slippery places so as to make slides impossible once the excavating now figured on is completed.

The United States is not only building the Panama Canal; it has nearly got it built.

Under the Sign of the Opera Glass.

(Continued from page 67.)

smart little bonnet which makes her look like a Madonna, the feminine portion of the audiences straightens up and decides with one accord that she is perfectly stunning. The men seem to be of the opposite opinion. Remembering her as the dashing girl of the Golden West, with her perky bows, rosy cheeks and vivacious manner, they sullenly resent her widow's weeds, however artistic they may make her. "What does she get herself up in that ridiculous garb for?" muttered my disgruntled companion. "She has pretty hair, but one would never suspect it under that abominable band arrangement," he continued. "I think she is irresistible," I returned, "I have never seen her look so artistic."

In the second act, when Miss Bates emerges from her somber gown and appears in a fetching negligee, with her hair, which was formerly banded tight, arranged in a fluffy, youthful coif, there is a genuine sigh of relief from the masculine portion of the audience. A number of the men critics, in their review of "Nobody's Widow," unanimously denounced Miss Bates's somber costumes. The same thing occurred when Nazimova girdled her shining hair under an artistic band and appeared in the first act of "Little Eyolf" wearing a simple little gown cut on artistic lines. While the women raved over her beauty and the attractive picture which she made with her simple costume and coiffure, the men shrugged their shoulders and remarked that the beautiful Nazimova seemed to be falling off a bit in looks. Herein lies a hint to the girl who wants to present the best appearance to the eyes of her masculine admirers.

"MARRIAGE A LA CARTE," AT THE CASINO.

Emmy Wehlen, a charming little Viennese singer, twinkled into instantaneous success as the star of "Marriage a la Carte," which opened at the Casino this week. Miss Wehlen looks and acts like a twin sister of pretty little Pauline Chase and she can sing and dance de-

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our 1911 catalogue, is, without exception, the best we have ever issued. 208 pages, 8 colored plates, 800 photo engravings, showing actual results without exaggeration, make it the most complete as well as beautiful horticultural publication of the year. Also contains full cultural directions for flowers and vegetables.

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lightfully. Without Miss Wehlen it would be difficult to say just what would happen to "Marriage a la Carte." With the exception of Harry Connor, whose good nature always helps to carry a production to success, there is no member of the company whose efforts merit recognition. Much of the music is pleasing and catchy, although one or two of the selections could be omitted without being missed. The song called "Captain Dinklepop," sung by Elsa Ryan and chorus, as well as Miss Ryan's dance accompanying it, is decidedly cheap and vulgar.

PLAYS ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER TO.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

Pomander Walk	Wallack's Theater
The Slim Princess	Globe
The Impostor	Garrick
Trelawny of the Wells	Empire
The Gamblers	Maxine Elliott's
The Girl and the Kaiser	Herald Square
We Can't Be as Bad as All That	39th Street
The Spring Maid	Liberty
Naughty Marietta	New York
Madame Sherry	New Amsterdam
Secret Service	Criterion
Suzanne	Lyceum
Blue Bird	Majestic
Vanity Fair	New Theater
Old Heidelberg	New Theater
William Collier	Collier's Theater
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm	Republic
The Squaw Man	Broadway
The Midnight Sons	Circle
The Concert	Belasco
Marriage a la Carte	Casino
The Nest Egg	Bijou
Get-Rich-Quick, Wallingford	Gaiety
The Aviator	Astor
Second Shepherds Play	Berkeley Theater
Mankind	Berkeley Theater

Where Dallas Excels.

DALLAS, Tex., claims the championship in number of telephones per capita over all the other cities of the United States. Dallas has 16,658 telephones and 92,104 population, or 180 telephones per thousand of population. In the article printed in LESLIE'S of December 22d, the pre-eminence was given to Cleveland, which, according to the census returns, has 113 telephones for every one thousand inhabitants. The official figures from which that article was compiled did not include those from Dallas. Hence the necessity of this correction in justice to the Texas city.

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Get out of the crowd of ordinary untrained men—whose each day's work puts them no further ahead—for whom the future has no promise.

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Textile Manufacturer	Italian
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Telephone Expert	Architectural Draughtsman
Mechanical Engineer	Industrial Designing
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MISCELLANEOUS

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A. OVERHOLT & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Gaffney's Malingering.

(Continued from page 64.)

deception. Me sin has found me out, just as Father McHugh says it's bound to do."

"Don't be down-hearted, Dan," his wife counseled cheerily. "Mebbe ye'll get a job."

"Tis too late, I tell ye, if there's a stranger at the head. Have ye no sinse, to set there smilin' at me calamity? Can smilin' feed the three av us and keep the bits av furnishin's from the pawnshop?" he demanded fiercely.

"Don't be mad, Dan, dear," she replied, still smiling in spite of his violence. "Danny boy, tell daddy he mustn't look at us that way." She guided the baby's pink fist to deal his father a blow on the breast; but the man scarcely noticed.

"God help me! God help us all!" he muttered.

"Baby," she said, "tell daddy they're lookin' fer a new boss."

"That makes no differ to me," he said gloomily. "I'm too late to be gettin' a job, save from a frind that knows me value."

"Baby," Delia repeated, "tell him they're lookin' fer a man they know the value av to boss that gang—a man by the name av—av—" With the baby's hand she made passes at the father's chin.

"Oh, have done!" he cried impatiently. "Tell me his name. Perhaps I know him."

"Tis me belief ye do," she assented. The baby's fist unfolded and fell in a soft pat on his father's cheek. "Tell him, baby, they're lookin' fer a feller by the name av—Dan! Gaffney to boss the mason work. Tis Hugh Gannon told me."

Gaffney's head fell forward and his shoulders heaved. His startled wife bent toward him, murmuring, "Dan, me dear lad, don't take on so! Oh, me dear man, don't! Say, Dan, whisper—ye may kiss us if ye wanter; there isn't e'er a soul lookin' this way."

There was no lack of power in the right arm that inclosed Delia and little Dan in a hearty hug.

Before summer had fairly opened, the Gaffney family appeared one Sunday afternoon at the hospital, asking for Miss Lane.

The nurse welcomed them warmly. When Gaffney had been congratulated on his thorough recovery and little Dan admired to the hearts' content of his proud young parents, Gaffney said, in a rumbling whisper,

"Have ye the jue bill coveniant, mum?"

"It is right here in my pocketbook," she answered, producing it.

"We're come to pay it," said he.

From various pockets he drew banknotes of different denominations. As he laid each in turn on the superintendent's desk, he indicated its source:

"That's Daylia's new hat—the wan wid the flowers onto it. That's Daylia's new frock—the pink wan. That's little Dan's lace cap. (Lace, was it, Daylia?) Yis, that's the lace cap that would have given him the looks befitting a boss mason's child. Daylia and the baby has had the wur-st end of this business—it's the like av thim suffers most when strikes is on. This is the Sundae we ware to spend at the sayshore, cilibatin' me bein' made boss. This," as a handful of silver rolled about the desk, "is miscellaneous items, which I disremember the most of. Anyways, says Daylia to me, says she, 'Ye can save on yer gloves and cigarettes,' she says—me that never puts on a glove nor smokes anythin' but a pipe. I didn't know rightly was she funnin' or not, but 'tis my belief she was. Will ye count it, mum, and see have I reckoned right. 'Tis right? Thin, will ye give me the jue bill, mum, and lave me destroy it? Now, Danny, boy, come to yer daddy. He's an honest man ag'in, wid all accounts settled up, excep' me reckonin' wid Father McHugh. That'll have to come off next Satherdah evenin'. I'm hopin' he'll let me off aisy fer me sin av

+ +

Sunday Newspapers in Trouble.

RUMOR says that some newspapers are going to give up their Sunday editions. Within a few weeks, first in Missouri and then in Wisconsin, the courts have held that alleged indebtedness for advertising space in Sunday

papers could not be recovered, in both instances on the ground that the State statutes forbid "labor, business or work on Sunday," except work only of necessity or charity. In the majority of the States the statutes dealing with Sunday labor follow the same phraseology, so that the two decisions rendering Sunday advertising contracts void are causing some anxiety to the publishers of Sunday papers in our large cities. In New York State newspapers are not concerned about the matter, for section 333 of the general business law says: "All contracts or agreements of any nature made with the publishers or proprietors of any paper dated, published or issued on the first day of the week shall be as valid, legal and binding as contracts made with newspapers dated or published on any other day of the week." Where, we should like to ask, were the churches and those supposed to look after the interests of moral legislation when this law was passed?

+ +

mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

76

Every Business Man Should Know Fundamental Law

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



C. A. BAKER.

Of Mountain Home, Arkansas. Winner of the \$1,000 Gold Prize for the Best Advertising and Selling Plan on the "Keen Kutter Safety Razors," Offered by the Simmonds Hardware Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Let Labor Share the Profit.

INDICATIVE of the increasing spirit of cordiality and co-operation between labor and capital is the growing custom among large employers of distributing liberal bonuses to their employees at Christmastime. The United States Steel Corporation announces that its bonuses this year total \$2,700,000 as against \$2,000,000 last year. Pittsburgh and Chicago have each distributed \$3,000,000, and the banks, trust companies and commercial houses in all our cities exhibit the same generous Christmas spirit. The distribution in the case of the Steel Corporation will be in the nature of a reward of merit, the bonuses covering a wide range according to the efficiency and punctuality of the individual employee and the practical suggestions he may have made during the year. This general plan is rapidly growing in favor everywhere.

The method of the International Harvester Company, which heads the Chicago list with an appropriation of half a million, is particularly deserving of attention. The distribution has not been prompted by a passing feeling of Christmas good-will, nor is it to be performed in haphazard fashion. It is the result of a carefully wrought out profit-sharing plan, adopted several years ago. Every employe is eligible, and the amount of reward in every instance is fixed by the individual merit of the employe and with no relation whatever to the salary received. Some, accordingly, will benefit largely, while others may receive nothing at all. Having the option of taking money or stock, the majority so far have taken stock and thus have become active partners in the business. This, on a large scale, is a modification of the old custom of taking into the firm the young man who had proven his value and indispensability.

The extreme labor agitator and the socialist would doubtless advise employes against this method of identifying themselves with the firm or corporation by which they are employed. Yet it is the most reasonable as well as the most practicable method of bridging the chasm between employer and employee. One of the strongest features of this profit-sharing plan is that it recognizes the differences among workmen and distributes reward solely on the basis of efficiency and merit.

For the profit-sharing plan and the policy of co-operation in place of competition in the Steel Corporation and particularly in the International Harvester Company, George W. Perkins is responsible more than any other. That he may hereafter devote his whole time to bringing about mutual understanding and co-operation on the part of the corporations on the one side and the public and labor on the other, he has just retired from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. For this work of mediation no other man is so well equipped, and the decision to devote to it the rest of his life promises much for a peaceful solution of the interlacing problems of labor and capital. In co-operation and profit sharing on the basis of merit, he has hit upon a just solution of the problem. Faithful employes are essential factors in building up a business; they should share its success, and when through ownership of stock they once become identified with the business, strikes or even serious differences will become obsolete.

To every man this country offers the opportunity to rise through efficient and

faithful service, and any custom that would take from the workingman his independence and self-respect should be condemned. The public or the government owes no man a living except as he earns it and deserves it, and when he earns it he should have it not through tips or gratuities, but as a matter of right and justice. A happy and stable social order can be built on no other foundation.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 73.)

B. Providence, R. I.: The Great Western Power and the Topeka Edison bonds are well secured, according to the statements they issue. E. H. Rollins & Sons stand well.

K. Roanoke, Va.: If you need information regarding stocks purchased from any broker it is always well to advise the broker to keep you posted regarding developments. Endeavor to follow up these matters in this department but space is limited.

X. Y. Z., Newark, N. J.: 1. I would not sacrifice Hide and Leather pref., Allis Chalmers pref. or Havana Tobacco pref. at this time. It is a good rule not to sell stocks while the market is pessimistic.

2. American Ice Debenture 6s around 65 look like a safe speculative purchase, in view of the fact that they were underwritten by prominent bankers at 75.

Banker, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. You will be interested in an instructive financial review of the stock market compiled by Waterman & Co., 67 Exchange Place, New York, members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Write them for it. 2. Ask them also for the list of bonds that you desire. They will execute orders for large or small purchases of either stocks or bonds for cash or on a margin.

Secure, Portland, Me.: As between railroad stocks and bonds, the latter, if well selected, will give you the greater security. Write to N. W. Halsey & Co., 49 Wall Street, New York, for their January Bond Circular No. 156. It gives the latest information regarding the most attractive investment bonds. This house has done a very large and satisfactory bond business for many years.

Chance, Kansas City, Mo.: 1. There is very little difference in the price of a small or a large lot. 2. It would be better to divide your funds and make a purchase of three or four different stocks. This would give you experience.

3. An interesting free booklet on fractional lot trading may be had by any of my readers who will write to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., 74 Broadway, New York, and mention Jasper.

Careful, Trenton, N. J.: 1. A careful purchaser will be able to get better returns on his money than a savings bank gives. Write to the parties who offer the 6 per cent., 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. securities and ask them for particulars and references. I know of an investor who does this regularly, answering only, of course, advertisements that appear in high class publications and which, therefore, are worthy of consideration. All of his investments pay him from 5 per cent. to 8½ per cent. and he has never had a loss. Brokers are always willing to give references and to give particulars. If they are not I would not recommend them. 2. Information in reference to odd lot purchases of stocks will be found in the very interesting circular on the subject published by John Muir & Co., who make a specialty of small lots. Write for their Circular B, addressing them at 71 Broadway, New York. They are members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1911. JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

WHILE the complete figures are not at hand, the preliminary reports indicate that the six largest life-insurance companies wrote more policies in 1910 than in the year before. In striking contrast to the condition of the reliable companies is that of the fraternal societies, where there has been a loss in membership. Among some of the younger societies, where death losses have been few and where assessments have consequently been low, there has been a gain in number of members. But history repeats itself in the insurance world, as elsewhere, and it is only a question of time when members die and rates rise that these societies will write less and less insurance because of the prohibitive assessments. Those who expect to take out insurance in 1911 should see to it that their policies are in a company which does not raise its rates and which has ample financial resources to meet its death losses. Such a condition is found in the reliable, old-line companies.

B., Gothenburg, Neb.: I have always advised old-line insurance, because I regard it as safer and better than the assessment class.

A. C. L., New Jersey.: The John Hancock makes a satisfactory report but I would not prefer it to any of the leading New York companies.

S., New York: The Union Central or any of the old line companies would be preferable to the assessment company.

C., Canisteo, N. Y.: Assessments always increase with an increasing death rate, but if you are not insurable elsewhere I cannot see what you can do but retain your policy.

S., Battle Creek, Mich.: 1. There is little difference between the standing of the well established companies and not so much difference in their rates. 2. Give your age and write to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York, and ask for the rates they offer. You can mention the Hermit if you desire. 3. The Preferred Accident Insurance Co. of New York has an excellent record.

L., Columbus, O., and W., Cincinnati, O.: The fraternal orders now concede that their rates were too low at the start and must be largely increased to save them from the fate which has befallen the majority of assessment associations. For that reason if I were insurable elsewhere I would prefer an old line company in which the rates would be fixed from the start and be lessened by the dividends.

Hermit

Do You Own An Automobile?

MANY of the 300,000 subscribers to Leslie's Weekly own automobiles and use them for pleasure or as an adjunct to their business.

We will be glad to assist those of our readers who own automobiles and those who contemplate purchasing one, and therefore we have established an automobile bureau and will be pleased to have you ask such questions pertaining to automobile matters as will be of help to you in running or selecting your car.

Leslie's Weekly's Automobile Bureau is fully equipped to answer such questions and will do so free of charge. All we ask is that you give us evidence that you possess a car or intend to purchase one in the near future.

In the next issue we will start a "Motorists' Column" in which we ask you to take an interest. We suggest that you make use of this column in putting inquiries to your fellow-readers, as well as to the bureau. Please use the attached coupon.

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Sporting Gossip

By Ed. A. Goewey



MIDSHIPMAN McREAVY



MIDSHIPMAN JACOBS, CAPTAIN.



MIDSHIPMAN WENZELL.



MIDSHIPMAN HILL.



MIDSHIPMAN ABBOT

THE NAVAL ACADEMY BASKETBALL TEAM.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

THAT the new football rules are an improvement in very many ways over the old ones was the substance of the report* of the committee on new rules, before the fifth annual session of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, held recently in the city of New York. The report was made by H. L. Williams and in brief was as follows: "On all sides the consensus of opinion seems to be that the game under the new rules has been made comparatively safe, and most of the dangers that were attendant upon the playing of the game under the rules that have been in vogue in recent years have been largely overcome." There was a little contest over the make-up of the rules committee, some of the members urging that coaches should have no part in the work, while others favored them. This matter will be definitely settled, and probably for a long time to come, at the next meet-

ing. These officers were elected for the coming year: President, Palmer E. Pierce, West Point, re-elected; vice-president, Professor A. G. Smith, Iowa State College; secretary-treasurer, Professor F. W. Nicholson, Wesleyan University.

Johnny Kling, the great catcher of the Chicago Cubs, is one of the old-time ball players who are urging that the game be left as it is for the next year or two, except for some minor changes. Here is what John said recently on the subject: "I believe that baseball right now is just about as scientific as it is possible to make it. Baseball is a sport designed for the amusement of the public, and the fact that the attendance at the games all over the country is growing larger every year shows that the public is really being amused. As long as the game is growing in popularity and the play continues to be fast, why change the important rules and the style of play?"

Some of the fans are yelling for more hitting, but experience has taught me that for the most part the real students of the game want to see low scores, because that means the snappiest kind of fielding. You have no doubt noticed that, even in the very smallest leagues, the scores are generally low, showing that the field work there plays a most important part in even the little games. When the fans begin to remain away from the parks and show that present-day baseball is no longer pleasing them, then it will be time enough to start in changing the important rules that govern the sport and make such alterations as will cause more hitting, bigger scores and field work of an entirely different order."

The new peace ordinance in Philadelphia, empowering the regular physician attached to each of the boxing clubs to stop a bout when he thinks it is

(Continued on page 79.)

The Public Forum

WE GET WHAT WE DESERVE.
Hon. D-Cady Herrick, of New York.

THE PEOPLE usually get as good government as they deserve. If the government is corrupt or extravagant, it is the fault of the people themselves, because they do not compel a better government. What the merchants and business men demand and are willing to stand up and be counted for, they will obtain. We all owe duties to the State and nation, and one of the most important of those duties is to take an honest, intelligent interest in public affairs; in other words, in politics—not necessarily in holding office. Few merchants or business men can afford to do so. Public office is not the place for an honest man to lay up a competency for himself and family in his old age. You should take an interest to see that correct principles of government are established and maintained, and honest, fear-

had not been a quick change in the tariff sheep before long would have vanished from the country. We hear much complaint to-day of the high price of mutton and lamb, but can you imagine what the price would be if the great American flocks were entirely destroyed and our lamb and mutton supply had to be brought in refrigerator ships from the other side of the equatorial line—from South America, South Africa and Australia? The United States is by far the greatest meat-eating and wool-wearing country in the world. Our own sheep are, on the whole, increasing in numbers in this country, while in the world as a whole they are decreasing. Last year our farmers and ranchmen furnished 328,000,000 pounds of wool, and, in addition, 263,000,000 pounds were imported. Yet you will read in the newspapers and magazines heated assertions, by men who do not know or care what they are talking about, that the American protective tariff is "prohibitive." It is not prohibitive in our industry on either wool or goods.

THE MARK OF THIS AGE.
Judge Connine, of Michigan.

THE MARK of this age is irreverence. Reverence and respect for age, for office, for intellectual attainments, for uprightness, ability and honor are on the wane. Some of the causes can be named; among them are encroachments by the executive branch of our States and nation upon the legislative and judicial and the belittling, impugning and assailing the acts and motives of those in authority, particularly by the press. No motive is now clean, upright and honorable, no act found grand or commendable. Traveling with this is a growing irreverence for the law, and the end of all this is detriment and danger.

THE NEXT BREAD LINE.
Congressman Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts.

GOVERNMENT is becoming more and more paternalistic, and the despot of the olden time, from whom mankind escaped after so many centuries of tribulation, is now reappearing. By a multitude of ill-considered laws we are enslaving ourselves. In my opinion a few precepts of the common law are worth a ton of your present-day statutes.

less men placed in office to carry those principles into effect, driving from power and places of public trust the preachers of false doctrine and the inefficient and corrupt and supporting and maintaining the efficient and upright. These are public duties. But you also owe it as a duty to yourself to take an interest in public affairs.

HOW WE LOST OUR SHEEP.
President William M. Wood, American Woolen Company.

THEODORE JUSTICE, of Philadelphia, an able and exact student of the wool question, reminds us that during the free wool period of the Gorman-Wilson law we lost one-fourth of all the sheep in America in a few years, and that if there

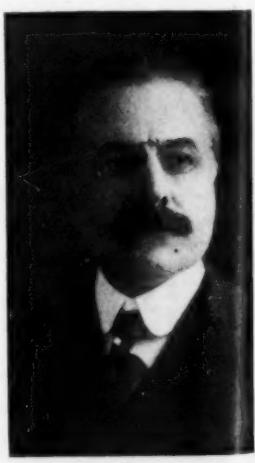
You enact a law and leave it. Soon the courts are applying it to things you never intended the law to apply to and are holding that it has nothing to do with the things that you had intended it to apply to. This actually happened in the case of the Sherman anti-trust act. That act had a most commendable purpose against monopolies—a purpose, however, that could have been better accomplished by the common law. The constructions of the courts have so augmented the original difficulties with regard to the Sherman act that, unless they are removed, the next bread line of the unemployed in this country will be due to its operation.

WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS.
George B. Cortelyou, Former Secretary of the Treasury.

WHAT we need in this country to-day is more journalism of the type that would rather publish the truth than what is called the news, that realizes that assertion is not evidence and that reputations which are built upon years of unimpeached integrity must not be carelessly or wantonly assailed. It is sometimes said that we are a lawless people. We know this is not so, but we also know that there is a too prevalent disrespect for law. I believe that much of this disrespect for law is due to the reckless way in which we enact our laws; much of the improvident living of our people to the improvident way in which we govern ourselves. Among the timely and important things that have been done by the present national administration are the steps taken to advance the cause of economical administration in the country.



D CADY HERRICK.



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

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January 19, 1911

Sporting Gossip.

(Continued from page 78.)

necessary to save one of the principals from severe punishment, was enforced recently at the National Athletic Club. Phil McGovern was prevented from continuing in his bout with Eddie O'Keefe, of the Quaker City, after he had been knocked down in the fifth round and it was evident that he was not in condition to continue the contest. The referee thought differently from the physician, but the latter had the law on his side and what he ordered "went." A few more laws of this character would do a lot to elevate boxing to the standard of other high-class sports, and bouts could then be held without meeting the opposition encountered at present in many places.

"Rube" Waddell, the celebrated pitcher, is again in the divorce courts, this being his third time. Taken all in all, Waddell's life has contained more moments of excitement than those of a dozen airship pilots rolled into one. Waddell has done more "freak" things than any other man that ever played professional baseball.

With their recent purchase of Robert L. Hedges's stock approved by President Ban Johnson, of the American League, the new owners of the St. Louis Browns have set out to inaugurate several improvements in club management that will prove innovations to the baseball game. The club has not yet selected a manager for the coming season, but the owners say that the man who will finally be chosen will be one who will not only be able to handle his men, but will also evince symptoms that will indicate that he will be popular with the fans both in St. Louis and on the road. Next season free score cards and pass-out checks will be new privileges that will be extended to the patrons of the Browns, and a brand-new system will be tried out in scouting for new material. Jack O'Connor, the deposed manager of the club, will be paid his next year's salary as called for under Hedges's contract, and if he cares to remain with the nine he will be given his old place behind the bat.

Jack Johnson, heavyweight champion of the world, recently made this statement: "Kaufman is the logical man to challenge me for the big title. I know what all of the heavies are capable of doing, and the only one of them that I consider able to show real class at present is this boy." The negro champion is well versed in the methods and tactics of Kaufman. Johnson fought him to a ten-round draw (though no decision of any kind was given) on the coast early last year. Every one knew that the black was not really exerting himself and could have knocked his opponent out had he desired; still, Kaufman showed that he had plenty of cleverness and speed, and that, with proper training, he could be developed into a wonderful ring man. Later on, when Billy Delaney, the great trainer of heavyweights, took charge of Johnson to prepare him for his battle with Jeffries, he took Kaufman along to the training camp and had him box daily with big Jack. Kaufman learned a lot during his trials with Johnson, and Delaney was able to coach him to good purpose. I think that Kaufman will probably be the first man to be matched against Jack on this side of the water and that he is the best heavyweight in sight to-day. I also think Johnson—provided he is in fair condition and the fight takes place within a year—will surely defeat Kaufman. All of which works back to the original proposition that there is not a man in sight who is likely to beat the present champion for some time to come.

It is practically a sure thing now that Frank Gotch and George Hackenschmidt will meet in the near future for the wrestling championship of the world. When Gotch won the championship some time ago he announced positively that he would retire from the mat for all time. But, like Jeffries, the clamor of the public and the love of the mighty dollar have caused him to change his mind. It is possible that, like Jim, he may go down to defeat this time. I am a great admirer of Frank Gotch, but he is at times a very rough wrestler. In his last match with Hack I think he was unnecessarily severe in the way he handled his opponent. I hope a referee will be chosen this time who will enforce absolutely the rules for clean wrestling and that when the next champion is proclaimed he will have won his title without causing any

of those who see the match to claim that "rough work" was largely responsible for the victory. Gotch will have the advantage of wrestling in his own country and before a crowd most of whom will be friendly. But if they get an "even break" with the referee, I think Hack has a splendid chance of regaining the championship title.

* * *

A Proposal to Curb the Trusts.

WITH that shrewd, experienced, able and successful lawyer, the Hon. Samuel Untermyer, of New York, the thinking people of the country will pretty generally agree that the corporate method of doing business is an economic necessity, and that, while abuses should be checked and the trusts be controlled, yet they cannot be destroyed if we are to consider the best interests of the country. Indeed, unless some form of socialism gain the ascendancy, with its confiscation of private property, our business corporations cannot be destroyed. Restricted legislation may make it difficult for business of any sort to be carried on according to the letter of the law, but the property of the thousands of corporations would still belong to their millions of shareholders, the business of the world would still go on and these aggregations of capital which have naturally developed during the last twenty-five years would continue to do their share of business and continue to employ their countless thousands of breadwinners.

Fresh from a trip abroad, Mr. Untermyer came with a plan formulated to curb the trusts. He calls for a Federal incorporation law, such as has already been much discussed; but the gist of his proposition is the authority residing in a commission to fix the maximum prices at which commodities may be sold, the amount to be determined by an investigation of the cost of production. Such a regulation, instead of curbing the trusts, might actually work against the small manufacturer and result in building up a monopoly—the very thing it is designed to prevent. Suppose, for example, a fair profit to the large manufacturer is made the maximum price by law. This might result in an almost losing game to the small concern, for the large corporation, because of the very scope of its business, is able to exist with a small margin of profit, and it may enjoy, at the same time, special advantages from valuable patents, improved processes, economy of management, et cetera, which the smaller concern would be without.

If, on the other hand, a profit which the small manufacturer desires is made the maximum, then the big producer is assured an unusually large profit. In England there are no restrictions. The law of supply and demand is thought to be all the protection needed. In support of this view, it is a generally accepted fact that large corporations have sufficient wisdom not to jeopardize the future by inviting, through abnormal profits, competition that would result in over-production. England's policy rests upon one of the oldest and soundest economic principles.

In the Untermyer interview is cited the German method of dealing with the problem as illustrated by its potash industry. Germany has the only known deposits of potash, and so controls the world's market. Her fifty-four companies have been producing largely in excess of demand, depleting the potash deposits without profit. The new German law fixes the proportion of the total amount which each corporation is permitted to produce and establishes the maximum price at which it may sell. Having limited production, it followed necessarily that a maximum price had to be fixed; otherwise the manufacturers, by agreement, might make enormous profits, only being obliged to consider a price that might prevent consumption. Nevertheless, in cases like the government-controlled oil fields of Indian Territory, similar action on the part of our government might be used to advantage.

The oil producers of the Indian Territory get their license from the Indians under the approval of the United States government, and the government makes it an obligation of these licenses that at least a certain minimum amount be produced. Over-production has resulted, much oil has gone to waste and, because of the large amount produced in a district somewhat remote from large markets, the price has fallen from one dollar a barrel to thirty-five cents, while

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the oil which has accumulated in these fields constitutes a large part of the 115,000,000-barrel surplus now on hand. Without any corresponding benefits, the life of the field has been recklessly shortened. With one-third of the production, the Indians whom the government designed to protect would have received royalties as large as they have been getting. But while control in a special case like this might be exercised by the government, fixing the price and limiting production, no such control generally of all products would be practicable. In other cases the law of supply and demand can be trusted to regulate production.

If the whole subject of the corporation can be divorced from demagogic politics, it would seem that laws might be framed to prevent movements that tend to monopolize the supply in any particular field and that governmental supervision might be secured which would prevent over-capitalization, with its demand for unreasonable profits with which to pay dividends. Abuses ought to be abolished, but the proper use of capital which in the interest of the whole country seeks its full share of the world's business should not be interfered with.

* * *

The Pork Barrel Doomed.

IN HIS speech at the opening of the Ohio River dam, President Taft reiterated his warning to the last Congress that he would not again sign a river and harbor bill prepared along the old lines. With the criticism of the President because he did not veto the last bill, we do not sympathize. That, indeed, was his first intention; but on second and better thought, in view of the great loss that would have resulted from abandoning projects already begun, he decided to sign the bill, but with the warning cited above. At Cincinnati Mr. Taft succinctly summed up the weakness

and evil of the pork-barrel method when he said, "The selfish combination of representatives of the majority to expend the money of the government for temporary benefit of a part or with little benefit to the whole is a dangerous legislative abuse. It is the duty of the majority to legislate always for the benefit of the whole people, and any enactment that looks to selfish exploitation of less than the whole at the expense of the whole and without benefit to the whole is a species of legislative abuse that comes very near corruption in its effect, and is perhaps more dangerous than corruption because those who support a combination are generally bold in its defense."

The President says the days of the "pork barrel" should be numbered, and it is now up to him to see that it is done. The creation, at his suggestion, of a single competent board of engineers to go over the many partly completed enterprises and to select those which merit completion because giving promise of practical results commensurate with the expenditure will simplify matters greatly in the river and harbor field of appropriations. No one can question the sincere and determined effort of President Taft to bring about economy and the splendid results already obtained in some of the departments. His campaign of education has awakened the public to an appreciation of past wastefulness and has had some effect even upon the members of both houses. And now, with his known readiness to use the veto if occasion demands it, we believe no President could be better equipped than Mr. Taft to hold in check the possible extravagant tendencies of the next Congress.

When the pork barrel is a thing of the past, President Taft will be credited with a work well done. It is this ability to pick a weakness and to strengthen it that is marking the present administration.

Camera's Story of Week Abroad



ENGLAND'S GREATEST MINE DISASTER SINCE 1866.
At the Pretoria Pit, near Bolton, Lancashire, England, on December 21, occurred the explosion which entombed over 300 men, practically none of whom was saved. Photograph shows relatives of the unfortunate miners awaiting news at the pit head.



THE SCOTCH RAILWAY DISASTER.
Carrying coffins of the dead passengers to the mortuary. Fifteen lives were lost. The accident occurred between Penrith and Carlisle, Scotland, December 24, and the scene is the loneliest on the whole line. A hurricane of wind and rain intensified the misery of the injured.



WHERE FIFTEEN LIVES WERE LOST.
The wrecked express also referred to in upper right-hand picture on this page. The accident was due to the mistake of the signalman, who lowered the signal for the express while two engines were standing on the main line. The latter took the signal as being intended for them, and had proceeded a couple of miles when the express was seen to be following them. The express hit the light engines with terrific force.



FUNERAL OF MURDERED LONDON POLICE.
It was this crime on December 16, when three officers were killed in a fight with burglars, that led to the spectacular battle of January 3, when soldiers and police attacked two anarchists in a London tenement and the criminals finally perished in flames. The Home Secretary, Winston Spencer Churchill, personally directed the operations of the military on the latter occasion.



MEXICAN REBELS ON THE SKIRMISH LINE.
A war scene near Mal Paso, State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Chihuahua is in northern Mexico bordering on Texas and New Mexico and has been the center of all the revolutionary activity against the Diaz government. News from the field is contradictory, but the latest advices indicated final government victory.



FIRST LINK TO CONNECT GUATEMALA AND MEXICO.
Picture shows the driving of the initial spike on the new railway line between Guatemala City and Mexico. When completed Central and North America will have an all-rail route. To reach Guatemala now requires at least three days at sea.—*S. Billow*.



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E BELIEVE in the prosperity of the country and that the highest duty of a periodical is to strive to secure it for all.

WE BELIEVE that the worst enemies of American prosperity are the selfish demagogue and the self-seeking muckraker to whom everything is wrong and who will not see that anything is right.

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